The New-York Times.

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PARIS IN FLAMES.

Progress of the Struggle in the French Capital.

The Versailles Forces Battling for Possession of the City.

Extraordinary Vandalism of the Defeated Insurgents.

The Tuileries and Other Public Buildings Set on Fire.

Awful Scenes of Terror and Destruction.

Description of the Buildings Destroyed.

THE STRUGGLE IN PARIS.

Progress of the Contest in the City—Dombrowski Wounded and a Prisoner—Protection of Foreign Powers Denied the Insurgents.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Versailles says the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway was carried yesterday. M. THIERS is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions. The *Telegraph's* special dispatch says the foreign Powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. It is said that the American Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, did not act in concert with the other diplomats. BILLIORAY, the Communist Minister of War, was killed in yesterday's battle.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24—Morning.—The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops. The insurgents, however, are discouraged by the success of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter, yesterday, were heavy. Strong hopes are entertained that the finishing blow will be given to the Communists today.

The Versaillists have advanced their left wing to Belleville, their centre to the Palace of the Louvre and Halle Centrale, and their right to the Observatory. The fumes and smoke of petroleum pervade the city.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Morning.—Gen. DOMBROWSKI was wounded, and has been captured and imprisoned at St. Denis. The Government troops, yesterday, dislodged the Federals from the Faubourg Germain, and elsewhere, and are, today, continuing their victorious march. It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape toward Belleville and Pantin. Crowds of repulsive-looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, have been taken prisoners.

The Attack on Mr. Washburne's Residence—Action of the Communal Authorities.

LONDON, May 24.—Berlin journals of the 21st inst. state that Gen. FABRICE recently demanded of the Paris Commune the surrender of the National Guards implicated in the attack upon the hotel of Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister. M. GROUSSET replied that the Commune had ordered that the Embassy be held sacred, and that when they heard that the establishment had been attacked, they ordered a Court-martial of the offenders. The culprits fled in dismay, and could not be found. The Commune could therefore only express its sorrow and indignation at the occurrence of a deed which they were unable to prevent.

Vandalism of the Insurgents—The Tuileries Burned Down—Other Palaces Fired—The Hotel De Ville Blown Up.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Morning.—The Louvre and Tuileries are burning. They are said to have been ignited by the federals with petroleum.

LONDON, May 25—5½ A. M.—The latest dispatches from Paris say:

The Luxembourg has been partially blown up. The Palais Royal is still burning. Only one-third of the Louvre has been saved.

Fighting continues at the Hotel de Ville, and at the terminus of the Northern Railroad.

Marshal MCMAHON, with his staff, has removed to the Place Vendome.

A heavy rain is falling.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24—1 P. M.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the centre of Paris, and it is considered probable that the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

The Fires Still Burning—Another Bombardment—Terrible Scenes.

OUTSIDE PARIS, Wednesday Night, May 24.—Large fires are still raging within the city. The Versaillists are furiously bombarding those quarters where the insurgents keep up resistance. The dead remain unburied, and the wounded lie unheeded in the streets.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, M. THIERS announced that the Hotel de Ville was in flames. He expressed his horror at these acts of vandalism, and declared that it was the determination of the Government to punish the perpetrators without mercy.

THE WORK OF DEVASTATION.

Description and History of the Edifices Destroyed by the Parisian Vandals.

The name of Tuileries is derived from the fact the tiles (*tuiles*) used in Paris were formerly manufactured on its site. The ground was purchased in 1564 by CATHERINE DE MEDICIS, and the present palace commenced. PHILIBERT DELORME was the architect. It was much improved under LOUIS XIII. and XIV. In 1572, CATHERINE DE MEDICIS gave a fête a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, during which were allegorical representations in which all the nobility, Catholics and Protestants, were actors. During the performance, the King of Navarre and other Huguenots were prevented by CHARLES IX. and his brothers from entering Paradise, and were pushed into hell. This was very significant, for four days after the massacre took place, the whole having been arranged before the fête. LOUIS XIV. resided at the Tuileries before the completion of the Palace of Versailles. Afterward it was occupied until his return by the families of persons attached to his Court. In June, 1792, the mob entered the palace, and in August of the same year the Swiss Guard were murdered in it. It was the official residence of the First Consul and also of the Imperial Court of NAPOLEON. After the revolution, King CHARLES IX. and the royal family resided there. In 1830 the mob entered again and drove out the King. It was the residence of LOUIS PHILIPPE until the Revolution of 1848, when a party of rioters, in company with some loose women, occupied the apartments for ten days. They turned the King's and Queen's bedrooms into dining-rooms, and celebrated their orgies night and day in the most magnificent apartments of the palace. In 1849 the Tuileries was occupied as a gallery for the exhibition of paintings, and on the reestablishment of the Empire it became the city residence of the Imperial Court. The façade facing the garden of the Tuileries is about 1,000 feet in length, running from the Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower floor columns are Ionic, the second Corinthian, and the third Composite. At the extremity of the façade are two lofty pavilions with remarkable lofty roofs and chimneys. The one on the Rue de Rivoli is called Pavilion Marsan, and the one toward the Seine Pavilion de Flore. NAPOLEON I. conceived the idea of connecting the palace of the Tuileries with that of the Louvre, which stood parallel with it at about a quarter of a mile distant, but political events transpired which prevented his carrying out his designs. It was left for his nephew to finish this great undertaking. During the late Imperial reign the ground floor of the southern wing of the palace was occupied by the Empress. These apartments were formerly occupied by LOUIS PHILIPPE and his immediate family. The entrance to the state apartments is up the Escalier de Chapelle. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of *La Reine Blanche*, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of this is the theatre, used as a supper-room on ball nights; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this on the ground floor is the State Chapel. The *Salle de la Paix* is a magnificent hall, used as a ball-room. Over the mantel is, or was, a magnificent portrait of NAPOLEON III. by MULLER. In the hall is a statue of Peace, presented to NAPOLEON I. by the City of Paris after the treaty of Amiens. Next is the Salle des Marcheaux, the finest of the suite. This has also been used as a ball-room on State occasions. The walls are gold and white, the furniture green, damask and gold. The names of the great battles of NAPOLEON I. are inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all his distinguished Generals, and portraits of many of them, adorn the walls. The next room is the Salle Blanche, or card-room; the Salon d'Apollon, and then the Salle du Trone. The hangings are of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpets, of GOBELIN'S manufacture, cost nearly $100,000. Next is the Salon Louis XIV., which contains a number of valuable historical portraits. Then comes the Galerie de diner, or state dining-room, and behind these are the apartments formerly occupied by the Emperor.

The Old Louvre, which was recently connected with the Tuileries by the erection of the New Louvre, has been regarded as unequaled, architecturally, by any other building in the city, the eastern front especially being noteworthy for its artistic design and execution. Its famous colonnade, known as the Colonnade du Louvre, was erected during the time of LOUIS XIV., and was regarded as one of the master-pieces of that age. It consists of twenty-eight double Corinthian columns, the façade being 525 feet in length. A magnificent effect is produced by the grand gateway in the centre. The gates were made by order of the first NAPOLEON, and are of bronze. On the site of the Louvre stood centuries ago the hunting-seat of DAGOBERT. During the reign of PHILIP AUGUSTUS the site was occupied by a castle which defended the Seine. In the centre of this rose the famous Tower of the Louvre, long used as a place of confinement for noted prisoners of State. The present building, commenced by FRANCIS, remained unfinished until 1805, when the Great NAPOLEON took the work in hand and completed it. The design of the building is a perfect square, each side being over 500 feet in dimensions. The order of architecture of the four façades is principally Corinthian or composite. The interior court is one of the most beautifully decorated in Europe. Many persons of great historical celebrity have inhabited the palace, including Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Charles IX., and Henrietta, the widow of Charles I., of England. The new Louvre was partially occupied under the Second Empire, by the offices of the Ministers of State and of the Interior. It contained also the barracks of the Cent Gardes, the apartments of the palace domestics, the Imperial stables, and the library of the Louvre, formerly the private library of LOUIS PHILIPPE, which comprised about 90,000 volumes. The entire palace is of vast extent, covering altogether over sixty acres of ground.

PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

This edifice was built in 1786 by the architect ROUSSEAU, for the Prince of SALM, and was purchased by the Government in 1830. The entrance was in the form of a triumphal arch of the Ionic order, flanked by a colonnade in the same style. The front contained six Corinthian columns, forming a portico with the inscription: *Honneur et Patrie*. The principal apartment was a rotunda, forty feet in diameter, giving a view of the river. It was decorated by BOCQUET in the time of LOUIS XVI.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

This structure was situated on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, formerly the Place de la Greve. It was designed for the accommodation of the Municipality of Paris, and cost $3,000,000. It was begun in 1583, and completed in 1605. It was the theatre of many historical events of great interest, and is intimately associated with the political history of the city and of France. From a window of the Hotel de Ville LAFAYETTE presented LOUIS PHILIPPE to the people, and in one of its rooms LOUIS XVI. addressed the populace, crowned with the cap of liberty; in another ROBESPIERRE held his council, and attempted suicide in still another. On the steps leading to one of its courts, M. DE LAMARTINE declared to an infuriated mob that so long as he lived the red flag should not be the flag of France. In the belfry was the town clock, which was illuminated at night. The rooms of this edifice were magnificent in their proportions, and among these were the Salle du Trône and the Gallerie des Fêtes. In the latter the balls in honor of the visits of Queen VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT and VICTOR EMMANUEL, in 1855, were given, and in honor of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE in 1857. Seven thousand persons have been present at once at some of the city fêtes. There were, besides, six hundred rooms for clerks and the various officials.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times on the Treaty—Population of London—Postal Treaty Between Germany and the United States.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Times* of today expresses the opinion that the settlement of the question of the *Alabama* claims is honorable to England, and that the object of both England and America is realized. Though the treaty represents no perfect compromise, it is still acceptable for the sake of peace, and both countries have already practically ratified the result of the labors of the Commission. The official result of the census of London, just published, shows a total population of slightly rising three and a quarter millions. Whit-Monday will be observed as a holiday in all the English markets.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Reichstag has approved a supplementary clause to the Postal Treaty between America and Germany, under which letters will henceforward be forwarded to and from America at the rate of two and a half groschen (about five cents) per half ounce.

BUCHAREST, May 24.—Throughout the elections a strong reactionary feeling was shown in favor of Prince CHARLES. The latest returns strengthen the Ministerial majority in the Chamber.

LISBON, May 24.—The United States flagship *Franklin* has sailed with the rest of the squadron for Gravesend.

THE "DERBY."

Baron Rothschild's Favonius Wins the Stakes—The Favorite Nowhere.

LONDON, May 24.—The great event of the year in the sporting line came off today. The weather was delightful, and at an early hour the city was almost emptied of its population, thousands upon thousands betaking themselves by all means of conveyance to Epsom Downs. The crowd on the course was immense, far exceeding that of last year. On the grand stand were many of the most eminent men in the Kingdom. The race was well managed. The horses, seventeen in number, started in a bunch. As it became apparent the *Zephyr* colt would win the race, the interest centred in the contest for the second place. This created intense excitement, and when *Albert Victor* and *King of the Forest* came in neck and neck, the cheering was tremendous, surpassing that with which the winner was received.

The following is the summary:

Renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for colts, 122 pounds, and fillies, 117 pounds, three years old, one mile and a half, the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; 209 subscribers:

Baron Rothschild's ch. c. Favonius, by Parmesan, out of Zephyr.......... 1
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. Albert Victor, by Marsyas, out of Princess of Wales.......... 2
Mr. Merry's b. c. King of the Forest, by Scottish Chief, out of Lioness.......... 2

The two latter made a dead heat. The others are not placed. WELLS was the jockey of ROTHSCHILD'S colt; MORRIS, of *Albert Victor*, and SNOWDEN, of the *King of the Forest*. The betting just previous to the start was 9 to 1 against the winner, 4 to 1 against *Albert Victor*, 12 to 1 against *King of the Forest*.

AMERICAN TURF NEWS.

The Point Breeze Races—First Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Today was the first day of the Spring meeting of the Point Breeze Park Association. The attendance was fair, the weather delightful and the track good.

The first race was for horses that have never started for purse, plate or stake, purse $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third horse. There were five entries, and all started. *Fleetwood* was the favorite and *Bridget* second.

FIRST HEAT.—There was a fair start. *Fleetwood* led at half-mile pole fully five lengths, in 1:18, and won the heat in 2:37¼.

SECOND HEAT.—*Fleetwood* led at the start, and maintained it, passing in 1:18½ the half-mile pole, and won the heat easily in 2:35¾.

THIRD HEAT.—*Bridget* led, but was soon passed by *Fleetwood*, who passed the half-mile pole in 1:15¾, three lengths ahead, and won the heat in 2:35½, coming in five lengths ahead.

SUMMARY.

M. Roden's s. g. Fleetwood	1	1	1
Charles H. Smith's s. m. Lady Shotwell	2	3	2
John Cudney's b. m. Bridget	3	4	3
W. H. Doble's blk. s. Young Fillingham	4	2	4
R. Stetson's b. m. Tabitha	dis.		

SECOND RACE.

For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40; purse, $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third horse. Three entered and started.

FIRST HEAT.—*Susie* led at half-mile pole by one and a half lengths, in 1:14, but *Juno* pulled up and won the heat in 2:30¾.

SECOND HEAT.—*Juno* led, closely followed by *Susie*, passing the one half mile-pole in 1:17½, one and a half lengths ahead, and won the heat easily in 2:35½.

THIRD HEAT.—The horses got off well together, *Susie* first and *Juno* second. *Juno* soon took the lead, and passed the half-mile pole in 1:19½, two lengths ahead, and won the heat in 2:40¼.

SUMMARY.

Budd Doble's br. m. Juno	1	1	1
E. Tobey's s. m. Susie	2	2	2
J. McKinley's br. s. Trafalgar	3	3	3

The Lexington Races—Second Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 24.—The first race today was for a purse of $400, two-mile heats. HARPER'S br. c. *Longfellow*, four years old, walked over.

The second race, for the Club purse of $200, mile and a half, was won by JOHN HARPER'S ch. c. *Exchange*, five years old, beating J. W. FORD'S br. c. *Black-Walnut*, four years; GEORGE CADWALLADER'S ch. c. *Fadladen*, four years; H. P. MCGRATH'S b. f. *Crescent*, four years; J. W. CARTER'S b. c. *Steve Atchison*, four years; STRINGFIELD and STANHOPERS' ch. c. *Catina*, four years; LEROY PAUL'S gr. m. *Ella Jackson*, four years; HUNT REYNOLDS' c. *Planchette*, five years, and P. FARREL'S b. c., three years, in the order named. Time—2:38.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

A trot took place at Fleetwood Park yesterday, resulting as set forth in the following summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, May 24, 1871.—Match for $1,000: mile heats, best three in five, under saddle.

G. N. Ferguson's s. g. Judge Scott	1	1	1
John Murphy's br. g. Johnny Reb	2	2	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.34½	1:11¼	2:34¼
Second heat	.37½	1:15¼	2:38

THE WEST INDIES.

Dissolution of the Haytian Ministry—A Financial Crisis Expected—Miscellaneous News.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24.—The new Ministry of Hayti has been dissolved in consequence of dissensions in the Cabinet. The appointment of JAMBOUR as Minister of Finance, and of MADIOR as Minister of Justice were disapproved by Congress. A financial crisis is imminent, and a loan to the Government is improbable. A proclamation has been issued compelling the enlistment of all Haytians between the ages of eighteen and sixty. Dates from St. Kitts to the 16th announce that the telegraph cable expedition will sail for Antigua the coming week. Martinique dispatches of the 16th announce that the Governor has gone to Havre, and that the City of St. Pierre has been declared to be in a state of siege. Advices from Trinidad to the 6th have been received. A great Catholic revival was in progress. The image of the Virgin at Sapana, according to statements, had given evidence of supernatural power, and was performing miracles. Hundreds of people were making pilgrimages to the image. There is news from Venezuela to the 10th. Complications had taken place with the British authorities relative to the boundaries of British Guiana, and the right to the gold mines on the frontier.

PANAMA.

The Insurrection—Movements of the Montijo—All Efforts to Restore Peace Fail.

ASPINWALL, May 18, via KINGSTON, Jam.—The United States steamer *Resaca* is expected at Panama. The steamer *Montijo* seized a quantity of coal belonging to the Pacific Navigation Company, and had landed 300 men within five miles of Panama. The foreign Consuls acting as Commissioners had made an effort, which proved unsuccessful, to arrange a peace. HERRERA, the Chief of the insurgents, had an interview with the premier of CORREOSO, on board the *Montijo*, but they could come to no agreement. The *Montijo* subsequently left for an unknown destination. There is great excitement in Panama, and cannon are now placed in the streets. An accident on the railroad had caused an interruption to traffic from the 13th to 15th.

The Yale-Harvard Boat Race.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 24.—At a fully-attended meeting of the Yale Boat Club this afternoon, the letter received from the Harvard Boat Club, in response to Yale's challenge of Dec. 10, 1870, for a six-oared, three miles, straight-away race, on any course in America which the challenged party might select, was read by the President. This letter was to the effect that while Harvard would allow Yale to enter the Union College Regatta, to be rowed on the Connecticut River, near Springfield, Mass., July 14, under its auspices, over a three-mile straight course, it would not allow it to engage in a separate University race at any other place than Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, over a doubled mile and a half course about a single turning-stake. After an exciting debate it was voted by a large majority that the Harvard oarsmen be notified that their letter is construed as a non-acceptance of the challenge of Dec. 10, and that the University crew of Yale having in consequence disbanded, will not recognize any future acceptance of that challenge. Thus the question of Yale taking part in any college races this Summer is settled by the refusal of Harvard to allow a straight University race and by its own refusal to take part in a miscellaneous college regatta under its rival's auspices.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Ratified—Mr. Colfax's Condition—He is Visited by the President—Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate closed a session of thirteen hours today by ratifying the Treaty of Washington, by a vote of 50 to 12, it is understood, and without amendment. This is the result that has been expected. The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the record of the vote, and it cannot be stated exactly to-night who votes against ratification. It is probably, however, that the following list is correct, or nearly so. Casserly, Corbett, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Hamilton of Texas, Kelley, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, and Vickers. The Senate went into Executive Session immediately after meeting at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. CORBETT is understood to have made a speech against ratification, after which the debate was of an informal running character for the most part, and upon propositions to amend which were numerous. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Sumner, Corbett, Casserly, Kelly, Thurman, Morton, Cameron and others. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. CASSERLY both made strenuous endeavors to have the three rules for neutrals amended, and a motion of Mr. SUMNER'S to amend the second rule, so as to increase the restrictions on neutrals, came within three votes of being adopted. Mr. CASSERLY'S objection to these rules was much stronger than to the San Juan adjustment. About 5 o'clock it was expected that the final vote would be reached at an early hour, and a few Senators sent out to purchase railroad tickets, in the expectation that the Senate would adjourn in time for them to go away on the 9 o'clock train, but from hour to hour, as new propositions to amend were made, renewed debate sprung up, and it was 11 o'clock before the direct vote on ratification was taken, which resulted as already stated. It is understood that the English Commissioners and Minister SCHENCK on the *Cuba*, will be able to receive information of the approval of their labor at Halifax. There is a general anxiety among Senators to get away; and final adjournment is likely to occur to-morrow.

THE TREATY PUBLICATION.

Mr. WHITELAW REID, of the *Tribune*, was before the Investigating Committee to-night, special permission having been granted for the members of the Committee to leave the Senate to be present at the investigation. The Committee does not appear to have gained much information, as Mr. REID had evidently not given much attention himself to learning where the copy of the treaty came from, or how much it cost. The amount of money paid for the copy was anxiously sought for in vain. Mr. REID said that in the accounts of the Washington office for the week in which the treaty was published no item of expense for the treaty was specified, and he was unable to say whether anything was paid for it, or how much. He was asked, among other things, of the authorship of certain articles in the *Tribune*, and after stating his doubt of the right of the Committee to put the questions, he waived his objections to them, and answered, because he did not deem the point in this instance of material importance. He testified to having given instructions, in a general way, for the procuring of the treaty, but had given none after it was laid before the Senate.

MR. COLFAX'S CONDITION.

Vice-President COLFAX is still in a very critical condition, though prospect of his ultimate recovery is regarded as hopeful, if not entirely assured. It is known today that the fears of yesterday, created by an apparent concealment of the real nature of his attack, were not much exaggerated, and that he was in greater danger than was given out.

President GRANT, accompanied by Secretary BOUTWELL, called at the room of Vice-President COLFAX to inquire as to his health. Mr. COLFAX was too weak to hold any conversation, and they therefore remained only a few minutes. His physician said in reply to an inquiry to-night that his patient had been in a very dangerous condition, but the prospect now was that he would recover, as the symptoms were favorable.

COLLECTOR MURPHY, OF NEW-YORK.

It is denied in official circles that Collector MURPHY is to be removed, and it is further said Mr. MURPHY has the confidence of the President and Secretary BOUTWELL.

THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.

The attention of the Post-office Department has been called to the circumstances that letters for Germany are frequently received at the Post-office in New-York, which bear upon them special directions to forward per the Prussian closed mail, and prepaid at the closed mail rate of postage, and yet the name of a particular steamer of the Bremen line, which takes direct mail only to Germany, is also indorsed upon the covers. In dispatching letters which bear such conflicting directions by the particular route of mail communication indicated by the indorsement on the covers, and the amount of postage prepaid by the sender, it is important to correspondents to remember that the steamers of the North German Lloyd Bremen line do not at present convey any closed mails for the Continent to be landed in Great Britain.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Only eleven or twelve members were present. After preliminary business, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice that immediately after the action on the treaty he would move to take up his resolution to discharge Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDALE from custody.

The presiding officer, Mr. ANTHONY, presented the memorial of Flanagan, Bradley, Clarke & Co., John J. Flanagan, Henry Woodruff, for himself, and as trustee for the undersigned; Courtland Palmer, and John M. Donaldson, trustees of the Poultney National Bank, by Henry Woodruff, attorney, stating that they have just claims to the amount of over $250,000 against the Government of Venezuela, for losses occasioned by its failure to perform its obligations and duties under certain grants relating to the construction of the railroad of the east, from Caracaste to Pelare, and its wrongful and arbitrary acts in seizing by military force the materials, tools, and equipments connected with the construction of the road, &c. They therefore, ask the Senate to give some one of its committees power to send for persons and papers, and make examination into the matters connected with the proceedings and delinquencies of the Mixed Commission, and make a report thereon, and in the meantime that such proper action may be taken as may cause the said money to remain undistributed to the holders of said certificates payable to bearer, until such time as the Committee may make report thereupon, to the end that corruption may be deprived of its reward, and justice may be done.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then went into Executive Session on the Treaty.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Executive Session at a few minutes past 10 o'clock this morning on the Treaty of Washington. Among those who made speeches were Senators CORBETT, VICKERS, MORRILL, of Vermont, THURMAN, MORTON and KELLEY. All amendments were voted down by large majorities. The treaty was at ten minutes to 11 o'clock ratified by a vote of 50 to 12. The injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the vote in detail. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Good Templars—Election of Officers.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America, in session here today, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: R. W. G. Templar, Rev. J. Russell, of Michigan; R. W. G. Councillor, J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky; R. W. G. Vice-Templar, Sister Anna Raymond, of New-York; R. W. G. Secretary, Julius A. Spencer, of Cleveland, Ohio; and R. W. G. Treasurer, John Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, May 24, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	76	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.36	63	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	30.31	56	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.16	56	E.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.20	77	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.76	35	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago	29.98	60	N.W.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Cincinnati	30.17	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.23	59	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne	29.31	55	....	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.13	56	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.03	74	S. E.	Gentle	Clear.
Key West	30.10	79	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.17	71	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.20	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.05	76	S. E.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Milwaukee	29.97	68	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Mt. Washing'n	30.24	25	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	30.18	70	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.30	51	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.11	76	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.32	59	S. W.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Norfolk	30.34	65	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.85	59	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.23	50	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.36	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.27	61	....	......	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.25	48	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.27	54	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.90	52	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Savannah, Ga.	30.22	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.98	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.16	62	E.	Light.	Hazy.
Washington	30.34	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.31	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cape May, N. J.	30.37	57	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport	29.96	70	....	......	Clearing.
Escanaba	29.94	55	S.	Light.	Fair.
Grand Haven	30.02	74	E.	Fresh.	Hazy.
Lynchburg	....	70	....	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.93	66	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Marquette	29.91	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, May 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen somewhat on the Pacific coast, with continued brisk north-west winds and fair weather. It has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations and on the Atlantic Coast where it is now highest with clear weather and light winds. The cloudy and threatening weather of Tuesday night has continued in the north-west with diminishing winds. Very few midnight reports have as yet been received.

PROBABILITIES.

No disturbance is indicated as probable for Wednesday on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts. Cloudy and threatening weather with fresh south and west winds are probable for the lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Deg. Fahrenheit	53	59	67	71	67
Stand of Bar. in in.	30.46		30.53		30.44

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg., F., 60.

The Trial of the Gumbleton Murderer.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The examination of ZIEGENMEYER, the alleged murderer of GUMBLETON, commenced today. The prisoner is charged with murder in the first degree and with forging GUMBLETON'S name to two drafts. He pleaded not guilty on the first charge, and guilty on the other. He appeared without counsel, and was remanded to jail to prepare for trial.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 24.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10 o'clock today, and after the appointment of a committee adjourned till 2 P. M., when the following nominations were made: Auditor-General, Gen. WM. MCCANDLESS, of Philadelphia; Surveyor-General, Capt. J. M. COOPER, of Lawrence County. WM. A. WALLACE was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Base-Ball.

The game at Boston, between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Boston nine, excited great interest, yesterday, and was witnessed by about 5,000 people. The result was a tie, the Bostons being "whitewashed" in every inning except the third. The fielding on both sides was remarkably good. These clubs will play in Brooklyn on Saturday next. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Bostons	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Olympics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4

Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

The base-ball match between the Athletics of Brooklyn, and Neptunes of Easton, has been postponed until June 25.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The jury in the trial of DAVID MONTGOMERY for the murder of his wife, in November last, in Rochester, N. Y., retired about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The jury remained out all Wednesday night, and came into Court, yesterday, with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The defense was insanity. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on the second Monday in June next.

The Southern Commissioners have denied jurisdiction over claims founded on the well-remembered order of Gen. GRANT to Gen. SHERIDAN in the latter part of 1864 to destroy all forage and means of subsistence, and to drive off all live stock in the Shenandoah Valley.

The President, yesterday, nominated F. C. HUMPHREYS Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Fla.; CHARLES S. ENGLISH, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; LEANDER GERRARD, Attorney for the District of Nebraska. Postmaster, WILLIAM P. WOLF, at Wilmington, Ohio.

The Baltimore municipal offices were closed yesterday, and the corporation business suspended, in respect to Councilman WEAVER, who was killed on Monday, by the explosion of a steam fire-engine. The funeral was attended by the Mayor and other city officials.

At a meeting of the miners of the Lehigh region held at Mauch Chunk, yesterday, it was resolved to accept nothing but the basis of '69. The following places will resume on the operators' terms: Eckley, Buck Mountain, Upper Lehigh and Woodside.

A fire at Phenix, R. I., yesterday, destroyed W. B. SPENCER'S new block, the Phenix National Bank building, two hotels, and other buildings—thirteen in all. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000; partially insured.

JAMES A. MAIL, a brakeman on the Buffalo and Lockport accommodation train, was, on Wednesday, crushed by the bumpers at the Lockport Depot while making up the train, and died yesterday.

The sum of $73,370, realized over the expenses of the recent French Fair at Boston, has been placed on interest until decided how to distribute it among the suffering women and children of France.

WM. L. PARMLEE, President of the First National Bank of Yongerstown, Ohio, was shot by his wife's cousin, JAS. R. TYNE, on Wednesday, causing only a flesh wound. An old family feud was at the bottom of the trouble.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—It is reported that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has subscribed $2,600,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, which is sufficient to complete the Road.

Fifty-three representatives of the Press of the interior towns of New-York and Pennsylvania arrived at Richmond, Va., yesterday. They will leave to-morrow for the White Sulphur Springs.

The corner-stone of the monument to the Confederate dead, at Oak Wood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of 10,000 persons.

President GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Baugor, Me., on the 11th of October, to participate in the opening of the European and North American Railway to St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—At Camden, N. J., yesterday, a colored man, named GROVES, was found guilty of committing a gross assault on a white child.

J. J. CHAPPELL, a member of Congress from Columbia, S. C., from the years 1812 to 1815, died on Wednesday, on his plantation, near this city, Montgomery, Ala.

The silk and dry-goods store of ANNABLE & ALLEN, at Providence, R. I., was broken into on Wednesday night, and about $5,000 worth of silks carried off.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS for Commissioner of Customs at that gentleman's request.

Mrs. CONLAN, of Philadelphia, who had both legs crushed on the Reading Railroad, died yesterday.

ALBERT SEVERANCE, twenty-one years old, hung himself in a barn at Gill, Mass., on Wednesday.

Several blooded cattle, imported from Germany by President GRANT, reached St. Louis yesterday.

The Erie Railway have commenced running trains for ten days on the Middleton Water Gap Railway.

Gen. KILPATRICK is visiting Middleton, N. Y.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH have reached Chicago.

Official dispatches of the ratification of the treaty were sent to London last night.

Fires.

Yesterday morning an oil-train backed into an engine standing near the large freight depot of the Athens and Schenectady Railroad, at Athens, N. Y., setting fire to the oil. One car loaded with petroleum, and sixty freight-cars were totally destroyed.

The main building of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, in Delaware, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. The flames spread so rapidly that the operatives had barely time to escape. Several were injured by jumping from windows.

A destructive fire occurred at Wellsville, Alleghany County, N. Y., yesterday morning. Thirteen places of business on the main street were burned. Loss, $41,000.

Last evening the Merrimack stables, in Boston, were entirely consumed by fire. There were 150 horses in the stable, all but fifteen of which were rescued. Total loss about $25,000.

The picker-mill of the Falls Company, at Norwich, Conn., was entirely destroyed yesterday by fire. The loss is at present unknown, but it is fully covered by insurance.

The Alliance (Ohio) Exchange Hotel was burned on Wednesday. Loss, about $20,000; partially insured.

The flouring-mill of WM. HORNE, one mile east of Newark, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $15,000; insured.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Anniversaries—The Progress of Religious Work—The Historical Society—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

This is anniversary week in Chicago. There has been a great ingathering of religious forces, and the city is now full of "representative men" from all parts of the Union. The Presbyterian General Assembly is here about six hundred strong. The Presbyteries are nearly or quite all represented, the delegation being fuller, I am told, than it has been for years. As this is a legislative body, much of its work consists in rather dry and dull routine, enlivened, occasionally, by sharp discussions on some controverted question. The Assembly has not fairly got to work, as it takes much time to dispose of preliminaries—such as referring matters to standing Committees, and presentation of appeals from the lower judicatories. The Assembly meets with the First Church, and complimented its former pastor, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, by electing him Moderator. The *personnel* of the Assembly is able, dignified, and—bald-headed. I should judge, from a look over the house, that at least one in five had dispensed with his hirsute covering.

The Baptists are here in much larger numbers. The Reception Committee, I understand, have provided "hospitality" for about 2,500. All sections of the country are represented, the South sending up many of her ablest men from her Southern Baptist anniversaries, which were held in St. Louis during the previous week. You are aware, I presume, that this denomination has no legislative body except the church—each church being independent, and subject to no higher control than the membership. The meetings here, therefore, are of the societies connected with the general missionary and other work of the denomination. It is a great annual feast, at which all are invited to come. The societies, however, are incorporated bodies, with a special membership, to which all are eligible on complying with certain conditions. The business is done by executive committees, who submit their annual reports at these anniversaries, which form the basis of the discussions, which are the principal features of the meetings. Having no laws to make, no appeals to hear, no difficulties, they go right forward with discussions, and the devising of ways and means to advance and enlarge the work which they respectively have in hand.

The Historical Society was the first to hold its meetings. This Society has not a very wide scope of operations, its object being simply to gather up and preserve facts connected with the history of the denomination for the latter's future use. It contrives, however, to infuse no little interest into its anniversaries. The principal papers read this year were by Dr. G. S. BAILEY, of Illinois, upon the modern progress of the denomination, and by W. W. EVERTS, Jr., upon the Anabaptists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. EVERTS is a young man, scarcely turned of his majority, but has spent several years studying in Germany, and having had access to a mass of "old and musty" manuscripts, contrived to weave the information thus obtained into a very valuable historical paper, which showed much research and long and patient investigation. The discussions during the session were lively and able, and made it a profitable meeting. The Society has already gathered a mass of information, in the shape of printed volumes, manuscripts and pamphlets, and is constantly accumulating.

The American Baptist Publication and Bible Society held its anniversary on Friday, at Farwell Hall. This Society is twofold in its objects. It is engaged in the publication of Sunday-school books and periodicals, and the doing of a home mission work, through the agency of sixty or seventy colporteurs in various parts of the country. Most of them are laboring in the West. It has two departments, those of business and benevolence. The receipts last year were $332,429, and the number of pages issued, 269,921,429. The increase within the past few years has been most rapid, and the work is constantly extending and enlarging. About a year ago the Baptist Bible Society was merged into the Publication Society, or was thought to be merged; but I learn that recently some legal obstacles have been found to be in the way of the union. Hon. WM. PHELPS, of New-York, is President, but the management is in Philadelphia. The discussions which followed the reading of the annual report were able, and awakened great enthusiasm in behalf of the Society. On Saturday came the Home Mission Society. The work of this Society is indicated by its name. It is divided into three general departments—home mission work proper, work among the freedmen, and church extension. The affairs of this Society are also in a very flourishing and prosperous condition. The receipts last year were $232,586.

In discussing the work among the freedmen, this afternoon, quite an excitement arose. The Southern men present were invited to participate, and one of them, Dr. BILLINGS, of North Carolina, I believe, went into the subject *ante-bellum* fashion.

Departure of the English High Commissioners.

Three members of the English High Commission, viz., Earl DE GREY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord TENDERDEN, left yesterday morning in the steamer *Cuba*, on their return trip to Europe. An immense number of friends and inquisitive strangers were at the dock to witness their departure, and a reception of very short duration was held just previous to the sailing of the vessel. At a few minutes before 10 o'clock she got under way, and was accompanied down the bay by the steamer *Clara Clarita*. Gen. SCHENCK, the American Minister to the Court of St. James's, and his family, were also passengers in the *Cuba*.

FOSTER'S TRIAL.

The Case Finally Given to the Jury.

Conclusion of District-Attorney Garvin's Address.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S CHARGE.

A Full Exposition of the Law in the Case.

The Jury Fail to Agree and Are Locked Up.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday, the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, charged with the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM, was submitted to the jury. With the circumstances connected with the murder still fresh in the public mind, and the increasing interest felt in the proceedings, from the probability of its termination at an early hour yesterday, together with the possibility of some sensational incidents in its culmination, a larger crowd than usual filled up every available space in the Court-room, and blocked up the avenues leading to its entrance. FOSTER was the cynosure of all eyes, but though deeply conscious of the terrible position he occupied, he met the gaze of all with a passive indifference which gave no indication of a troubled feeling within. Even when his wife and children entered Court, and his little boy of six years of age presented himself for his customary kiss, not a muscle relaxed, and he preserved that stolid heedlessness of his surroundings which has marked his conduct during the trial. Domestic relations, public indignation, the scathing denunciations of the District-Attorney, all failed to make the slightest impression upon him. After the assembling of Court District-Attorney GARVIN continued his address, contending mainly that the murder was willful and premeditated; that no justification was afforded for the crime; that the condition of intoxication in which it was alleged he was, was no mitigation of the offense, and that public safety and the interests of order and good government, especially in this City of New-York, required that such crimes should be met with prompt and summary punishment. Judge CARDOZO then delivered his charge to the jury, which is appended in full.

JUDGE GARVIN'S ADDRESS.

At 10½ o'clock the District-Attorney resumed his address. It was not a pleasing task, he said, to address a jury in such a case; but, nevertheless, it was a stern duty imposed upon him, and upon them, and they could not shrink from the faithful performance of it, irrespective of all considerations. There was a great difference between taking the life of a man with whom a culprit had no quarrel, and the taking the life of a man with whom he had the quarrel. The law distinctly lays down that if one kills another without provocation, it is murder. Was there, he asked, any provocation in this case? They never met each other before; Mr. PUTNAM gave no provocation; and even if he had, it would be no justification for the crime committed. Mr. PUTNAM was dead, and could not explain it; the prisoner was alive and did not explain why he committed that foul murder. He did not wish that the want of that explanation on the prisoner's part should prejudice him with the jury. The fact that he was drunk was not to save him the penalty due to his crime. Except the mind was completely annihilated, and the faculties suspended, such an excuse should not be entertained. When he could walk and could reflect, he should be held responsible for his acts. How can they, he asked, exonerate the prisoner from this act? He selected his weapon, he announced his intention, and laid his victim low. Did he not plan, deliberate, and execute his fearful purpose? An hour afterward, at the depot, he recollected what he had done and talked about it. He started up, and, clenching a chair, said, "I am the man who laid him out." Yes, he remembered it. FOSTER remembered it perfectly. The killing was conceded; it was without provocation, it was done with intent; with malice and premeditation he stole on his victim from behind and gave the deadly blow which killed Mr. PUTNAM. All that showed that he was responsible for his actions. Farewell to the administration of the law, farewell to the protection of their wives and daughters if such crimes can go unpunished. They cannot acquit the prisoner on dreamy fancies, they must have a reasonable doubt before they could do so. There was no doubt of the cause of Mr. PUTNAM'S death; it could not be made stronger; yet the prisoner's counsel said there was a reasonable doubt. Where was the reasonable doubt that could arise on the evidence? It did not exist. They admitted all the leading facts, and yet they talked about a reasonable doubt, as if there was a doubt in the case. They fall back on good character, and it was right that the jury should consider it. No one stood higher in character than Dr. WEBSTER, of Boston, yet he was guilty of murder. On his trial his good character was alluded to, but the Judge promptly said that good character was of no avail where the facts were too clear. The jury found him guilty, and he was executed as a common felon. The prisoner (FOSTER) met his victim in Mr. PUTNAM, and gave the blow which consigned Mr. PUTNAM to the grave. When the prisoner was brought before Mr. PUTNAM next day at St. Luke's Hospital, what did FOSTER say? He did not say he was sorry; he did not express regret or repentance, but went away the same hardened man that he was. The prisoner stood before them for judgment. He asked them to be firm, not to look to the right or to the left, but to be guided solely by the evidence. Whatever the consequences may be, he asked them to do their duty, and when they shall be called to account for deeds done in the body, they should be able to say that they had done their duty to their conscience, to their country and to their God.

JUDGE CARDOZO'S CHARGE.

The following is Judge CARDOZO'S charge in full:

Each of the counsel for the prisoner has submitted to me certain requests to charge, and I shall take them up in their order. First, as to the requests submitted by Mr. BARTLETT. I charge the first—That the law of murder as it formerly existed in this State, so far as it adjudged from the mere act of killing, although it could not be proved that the same was done of malice aforethought, has been repealed. I charge the second—As the law stands now, the killing of a human being without authority of law is murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of each case. I charge the third—It is exclusively within the province of the jury to pass upon the facts and circumstances, and to determine the degree of offense, and under an indictment for murder in the first degree, the jury may find a verdict of murder in the second degree, or of any degree of manslaughter.

I charge the fourth—If the jury have a reasonable doubt from the evidence as to what degree of guilt to convict of, it is their duty to convict of the lesser degree.

I charge the fifth—More is necessary than a blow with an instrument likely to kill to constitute murder in the first degree. There must be intention, deliberation, premeditation.

I charge a portion of the sixth—To constitute murder in the first degree the jury must find not only that the prisoner designed to kill his victim, but that it was a premeditated design. I decline to charge the rest of it.

I charge the seventh—In determining the intent, as in determining any other question, the jury are to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case, and to justify them in finding a verdict of murder in the first degree the evidence not only of an intent to take life, but of premeditation, must be such as to exclude from their minds, to a moral certainty, every hypothesis but that of this highest degree of crime.

I decline to charge the eighth. I decline to charge the ninth. I charge the tenth—Although a deadly weapon was used, it is a question of fact for the jury to determine with what intent it was used.

I decline to charge the eleventh, except so far as it is embraced in my general charge.

I decline to charge the twelfth.

I charge the thirteenth—The killing of a human being without a design to effect death, in the heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner, is in no case murder or any crime greater than manslaughter in the second degree.

I charge the fourteenth—Whatever the intention of FOSTER in assaulting Mr. PUTNAM may have been, it was not a premeditated design to take his life. It matters not how long the intention may have been entertained, it does not constitute murder in the first degree.

In respect to the requests presented by Judge STUART on behalf of the prisoner, I decline to charge the first. I charge the second—On this indictment the jury can convict of murder in the second degree, or of some one of the degrees of manslaughter.

I decline to charge the third.

I charge the fourth—Before the jury can convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree they must find from the evidence that the prisoner had a specific premeditated design to effect the death of the deceased or of some human being; that they must be able to say beyond a reasonable doubt that such was his specific design.

I charge the fifth—If the jury find that the prisoner, when he struck the deceased, intended to inflict serious bodily harm upon the deceased only, the death resulting from such an assault does not amount, in law, to murder in the first degree.

I charge the sixth—If the jury have a reasonable doubt derived from all the evidence as to what intent the prisoner had in assaulting the deceased, they are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt and find the lesser intent.

As to the seventh and eighth, while not entirely subscribing to them as law, I am inclined to adopt them for the purposes of the case, and accordingly I charge them:

Seventh—There is no presumption of law arising from the fact of the killing, that the prisoner assaulted the deceased with a premeditated design to effect his death.

Eighth—The only malace which the law presumes from the act of killing is such malice as is requisite to constitute, with the killing, murder in the second degree, and those cases of murder in the first degree, which are specified in the second and third subdivisions of the sections defining murder in the first degree, and in that case the jury have nothing to do with the crime specified in the said second and third subdivisions.

I charge the ninth—To make out in this instance a case of murder in the first degree; one kind of malice is essential, viz., a premeditated design to effect death. No other species or quality of malice is sufficient, and this malice must be proved affirmatively to have existed, to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, like any other fact in the case.

I charge the tenth—The words premeditated design are to be understood as they are used in common parlance.

Also, the eleventh—A premeditated design to effect death cannot be said of an intent to kill, which is formed at the instant of striking the blow, or where the act follows the formation of the design instantly, and should the jury find such to be the fact in the case, they cannot convict of murder in the first degree.

I decline to charge the twelfth, except so far as it is embraced in my general charge.

I charge the thirteenth—If the jury find that the prisoner's sole intent was to commit an assault and battery upon the deceased, the resulting death is not more than manslaughter in the first degree.

I charge the fourteenth—Good character of the prisoner is an element which, if proved, the jury must take into consideration in making up their estimate of the guilt of the prisoner, and good character of itself may sometimes generate a doubt, where without evidence of good character, no doubt would arise in the case from the other evidence.

Also the fifteenth.—The fact that the prisoner came forward voluntarily, and gave his name as that of the unknown man who had made the assault, is one proper for the jury to consider as bearing upon the question whether he had any intention to make a fatal assault.

Also the sixteenth—Where the act of killing is admitted, and the intent with which the fatal blow is given is in doubt, proof of good character is material to be taken into consideration by the jury as affecting the question of intent.

Having disposed of the requests to charge, I shall not detain you very long, gentlemen, in presenting the case to you, for, as I have often remarked on similar occasions, I shall not comment on the evidence, because if I did so I should probably convey to you my judgment of its effect, and might thereby influence your decision, which I have neither the right nor wish to do, because the verdict you are to render is to be yours and not mine, and you and not I are responsible. My duty will have been fully discharged when I shall have given you briefly, in a very general way, the substance of the case and of the theories, as presented by the prosecution, and the prisoner, and stated to you the law. The prosecution charges and is bound to prove that on the 26th day of April, 1871, at the City of New-York, Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM received a wound by a blow with an iron hook, at the hands of the prisoner, and that in consequence of that wound he died on the 28th of April, 1871. There is little or no dispute by the prisoner thus far. But just here the unfortunate question arises. The prosecution asserts that that killing, in view of the circumstances attending it, was murder in the first degree, and that presents the principal question which, applying the law as I give it to you to the facts, as on the evidence as you shall find them, you are to determine. Before you can convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree you must be satisfied from the evidence not only that Mr. FOSTER killed Mr. PUTNAM, but that he did so from a premeditated design to effect his death; but that premeditated design need not to have existed for any particular length of time, and if you believe that that design was entertained by FOSTER, though you also believe that he formed it only on the moment before he struck the blow, that will be sufficient to sustain the charge of premeditation. The general theory of the prosecution is that FOSTER after the matter about the opening and shutting of the door of the car, sat down beside Mr. PUTNAM, asked him how far he meant to ride, received no answer, and repeated the question—still had no response from Mr. PUTNAM, and then, elevating his fist beside him, said to Mr. PUTNAM that he (FOSTER) would go as far as he, (Mr. PUTNAM,) and before he left the car would give him hell. It is urged also that FOSTER, a few blocks before reaching Forty-sixth-street, went to the driver of the car and asked him if he had a car-hook, and when Mr. PUTNAM was getting off FOSTER passed around, and getting on the other side of the car, seized the iron hook. The driver caught him, or caught at him, and tried to stay his hand, but did not succeed; and as Mr. PUTNAM was alighting at Forty-sixth-street, one foot yet remaining on the step, FOSTER struck either one or two blows, which it is for you to say, producing the injuries you have heard described, from which he lingered from April 26 to April 28, when he died at St. Luke's Hospital in this City. Now, gentlemen, as I have before observed, very little if any of this is in dispute, for the learned, zealous and excellent gentlemen who principally conducted the defense, with characteristic candor very early stated in your presence that Mr. PUTNAM was dead; they admitted that FOSTER killed him; they admitted that he killed him with the iron car-hook. What they dispute, gentlemen, is the conclusion which the prosecution ask you to draw from the facts which I have briefly narrated, and the other facts proven in the case. These facts, and the declaration sworn to by SHUMWAY that FOSTER, after the killing, said, "I'm the man, who wants me? I laid him out," are relied upon by the people to show that FOSTER acted from a premeditated design to kill Mr. PUTNAM. It is all competent evidence. You are to say what deductions shall be made from it. Does it convince you that FOSTER meant to kill Mr. PUTNAM, and that that intention was the result of premeditation, as I have explained the meaning of that term to you? If it does, then whether that premeditation was of long or short duration, whether the intent was formed half an hour, ten minutes, or but on the instant of the fatal blow, if the design were to take life, then the killing of AVERY D. PUTNAM by W. FOSTER was murder in the first degree, and you must not hesitate. You must not convict FOSTER of murder simply because Mr. PUTNAM is dead, but only because, if you so conclude, the proof satisfies you that he has been brought within the rules of law which I give you. But if you so believe, then, though you may sympathize with his family in this dreadful catastrophe, that must not influence your verdict. Your duty to the dead, to the living, your oaths forbid it. On the part of the prisoner two principal grounds are assumed. First, that the facts relied upon by the people do not make out a design to kill, but only to beat; and, secondly, and this is also heard as bearing upon your finding as to their first proposition—that FOSTER was intoxicated. I shall speak of this latter point first.

There is no proof in the case that, if FOSTER were intoxicated, the intoxication was other than his own voluntary act. Voluntary intoxication furnishes no immunity or excuse for crime; and, even when, as here, intent is a necessary ingredient in the crime charged, intoxication will not affect the question of the prisoner's crime, unless the condition of the offender was such that he was incapable of conceiving a design; as was said that (The People *vs.* KERNY 31 N. Y. 335:) "When one without provocation kills another with a dangerous instrument, in degree of intoxication, short of that which shows that the prisoner was at the time utterly incapable of acting from motive, will shield him from the consequences of his acts." Unless, therefore, you find his condition at the time of his act—his subsequent condition being only material so far as it may bear upon his state at the time of his crime—to have been such that his mind was incapable of forming an intent, then his intoxication does not relieve him from the full consequences of his fearful deed. But in determining what weight you are to attach to this threat, to give Mr. PUTNAM "hell," and his declaration that he was the man that laid Mr. PUTNAM out, a less rigid rule in regard to intoxication may be held. In judging that you will consider exactly what his state was, and give to them such weight as you think they justly deserve. And when you have done that, and considered in the light of the rules I have given you, all the evidence, you will say whether the premeditated intent to kill is proven. As I have mentioned, it is claimed by the learned counsel of the prisoner that the design to kill is not fairly deducible from the proofs. That, gentlemen, is purely a question of fact which belongs to you. You must judge of it from all the circumstances attending the act; from the act itself, the instrument employed, the manner in which the blows were dealt. There is but little I can say to aid your deliberations on this point. I can but illustrate by suggesting cases. If a man strike another with his fists, or with a light cane in a mild manner, and yet death ensue, undoubtedly the intent to kill could not be said to exist; but if he took a heavy iron rod and repeatedly and violently struck his victim, wilfully and intentionally, upon those portions of the head where heavy blows are likely to result fatally, one would reasonably be likely probably to impute to the assailant an intent to produce the result which naturally would follow from such an act. I do not put that as being this case, but simply by way of illustration, and not as a rule of law, but as suggestions of reason, to which you will give only such weight as you think proper, leaving, as I do to you, exclusive of the same, this and every other question of fact, what construction you put upon it, and what inferences you will draw from the evidence. If you do not believe that FOSTER had a premeditated intent to kill Mr. PUTNAM, which of course includes an inquiry as to his condition, bearing upon his capacity under the rules I have given you to conceive a design, then the principal charge, murder in the first degree, fails, and his crime is reduced to some grade of manslaughter which it will become your duty to designate, while you have the power to find him guilty of any degree of homicide less than the principal one. I think it only necessary that I read to you the statute as to manslaughter in the second, third and fourth degrees, after saying to you that on the evidence in this case, if you believe that the killing was without design to effect death, (for if you do not believe that it is murder, as I have explained to you,) you may convict of manslaughter, or if you think that his guilt is not so great as that, then apply the facts of the case to the section of the statute I now read and say within which you think the prisoner stands. I should remark that no one pretends that this is a case of either excusable or justifiable homicide, and these, therefore, can be dismissed from your mind. "The killing of a human being without design to effect death by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of any one when engaged in the perpetration of any crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony, is manslaughter in the first degree." That is to say it could be so under the evidence in this case. "The killing of a human being in the heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner, unless it be committed under such circumstances as the statutes declare excusable or justifiable homicide is manslaughter in the second degree." "The killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case except where the killing of another is declared to be justifiable or excusable, is manslaughter in the third degree." The involuntary killing of another by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, in cases other than such as are declared in the Statute to be excusable homicide, are manslaughter in the fourth degree. This, I believe, covers all the instructions necessary in this case, except to say that the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may entertain; not a fanciful doubt, but a substantial, reasonable doubt; and that while good character may sometimes in itself generate a doubt whether it shall in any particular case, is a question for the jury. The case, gentlemen, with all its momentous importance, is now about to be confided to you. It is important to the prisoner. His life is involved. Deal justly with him. It is important to the people, who need protection from murderers, for if lawlessness be not restrained by the firm discharge of their duty by jurors, in a proper case, the hand of the assassin which destroys one citizen today may attack another to-morrow. Carefully reviewing all the evidence, and not confining yourselves to the salient points, to which only I have adverted, and remembering that you are to do justice alike to the people and prisoner; you will say what the truth of this case is, and render your verdict accordingly without fear, favor, prejudice or partiality, unswayed by mere sympathy either for the prisoner or his most unfortunate little family, or for the dead or his weeping widow—and thus you and everybody must and will be satisfied, for you will have done your whole duty to yourselves, to the community and to the prisoner.

At 3:20 the jury was called into Court and stated they could not agree to their verdict. Judge CARDOZO said: Counsel for the defense, gentlemen, have called my attention to two requests, which they presented to me in conjunction with the others, but in a manner not to indicate that they desired instructions should be given upon them to the jury. They have asked that I should instruct you in regard to them, and I add these in conjunction with what I have already said to the jury bearing upon the general subject of this case. They ask me to charge, and I do charge you, that although FOSTER may have intended to assault, and did premeditate an assault, that is not the premeditation necessary to constitute murder. They ask me to charge, and I do charge, malice cannot be inferred alone from the character of the killing, nor alone from the instrument employed. I say to you, gentlemen, as I have said before, you must find, before you convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, that when he killed PUTNAM he did it with the premeditated design to effect his death; and I have only to repeat to you that you are to consider all the circumstances—the character of the instrument used, the threats imputed to him, his subsequent declarations, the manner in which the blows were inflicted, everything connected with the occurrence—and say whether you think, when he struck the blow, it was with the intent to kill. The intent to kill must exist, but it is to be found from the circumstances, and those circumstances must be judged by you as reasonable men. With these additional instructions the jury will retire.

The jury then retired at 3:40 P. M. It was generally supposed that the jury would not take long to agree upon a verdict, but as the day wore on the weary waiting told on all but the principal actor in the scene, whose demeanor was throughout unchanged. Finally Judge CARDOZO ordered a recess to 9 P. M., but intimated that if in the meantime an agreement was come to he should be sent for. FOSTER was then removed from the Court, followed by a tumultuous crowd, that was only kept back by the determined action of the Police.

THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

At 9 o'clock last evening the jury being still unable to agree, in accordance with the order of Judge CARDOZO they were locked up for the night. It is understood that at that hour the jury stood ten for a conviction of murder in the first degree, and two for a conviction of murder in the second degree.

The Hines Homicide—Testimony for the Defense.

The trial of WM. MCNEVINS, for the murder of EDWARD HINES, was continued before Judge BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The defense called ARTHUR KINSELLA, who testified to being with the deceased at the bar on the night of the murder. He heard deceased threaten to kill the prisoner, and saw JAMES MCNEVINS have a knife with a long blade.

FELIX GOLDMAN said that he found such a knife on the floor of the bar-room just after the shooting occurred.

CHARLES DEMPSEY said that last August deceased asked him if he had seen the prisoner, and then, exhibiting a knife with a blade about six inches long, he said he intended to put that into him when he saw him.

An old indictment was produced against deceased for shooting at, and attempting to take the life of, the prisoner. This indictment was met with a plea of "not guilty," and HINES was discharged. The prisoner's father testified as to his son's good character, and the Court adjourned until today.

The Newark Meadows Murder—Examination of Witnesses.

The examination of JOHN MAHONEY, charged with the murder of his brother, on the 4th inst., was commenced at the First Jersey City Precinct Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Justices SEYMOUR and DAVIS. Mr. MCGEE appeared with County-Attorney GARRETTSON for the State, and CHARLES WINFIELD for the prisoner. A number of witnesses were examined, nothing of a conclusive character, however, being developed. The statements of the principal witness were so contradictory as to be unimportant, and rather favorable to the prisoner. Several persons testified to the facts of the death of the murdered man and to the finding of the body. Detective CONNOLLY testified to the fact of the arrest. One witness testified to having passed a load of barrels on the turnpike between Newark and Jersey City, on the night of the 4th inst. He believed the driver to have been JOHN MAHONEY, but could not swear positively. Excepting the evidence of MICHAEL MAHONEY, the prisoner's and murdered man's brother, this was the only evidence of importance. It would contradict the statement of the prisoner that he returned by the plank road, and would be against him in that the body of the murdered man was found on the turnpike upon which the witness believed he saw the prisoner on the night of the murder. DENNIS and MICHAEL MAHONEY, two brothers of the dead man and the prisoner, gave evidence. MICHAEL, the oldest of the brothers, swore to having heard JOHN threaten his brother's life if he attempted to secure a part of his business. This and other evidence of a similar character was greatly weakened by his answers during the cross-questioning of Mr. WINFIELD. He acknowledged that he had had considerable difficulty himself with JOHN, arising from his having loaned the latter $1,000, and not being able to secure its return. Mr. WINFIELD endeavored by this examination to show that the prisoner had put witness out of his house the night previous to the arrest, which had been made in revenge for the ejection. The witness acknowledged that at the time he made the complaint he was at least partially intoxicated, saying he was not drunk, but might have been tight. In defending himself from the accusation of revengefulness, he stated that he had made the complaint not of his own free will but at the instigation of the authorities.

The counsel for the prisoner maintained that the evidence was insufficient to hold the prisoner. Justice SEYMOUR, however, decided to hold him for further examination, which will take place today.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Gen. HOOKER has gone to Michigan.

The Albany Germans expect Gen. CARL SCHURZ to be present at their Peace Celebration.

Dr. JAY F. GALENTINE is making shoes in the Ohio State Prison.

The potato bug is very lively and voracious in the West just now, greatly to the disgust of farmers.

Boston's French Fair netted about $72,000, and the Committee are now asking what they shall do with the money.

Rev. Dr. ANDREW P. PEABODY, of Harvard College, is to deliver the oration at Beloit College, Wisconsin, at the Commencement in July.

Baltimore has four dog-killers. They report that they have slaughtered 900 unlicensed canines this season.

Ex-President E. O. HAVEN, late of the University of Michigan, is to be made a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge STRANGE, of Alabama, has decided that the State law requiring lawyers to take out a license is unconstitutional.

Buffalo rejoices in the belief that it is speedily to have a new hotel, worthy of the name and of the city.

The Norfolk *Virginian* tells its hail-story—that during a storm last week many drops of hail had in them grains of rice.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) paper derides a merchant of that city because he had heard nothing of the Foster-Putnam case "of Brooklyn." That writer can go right to the foot of the class.

WILL. M. CARLETON, the Michigan poet, who has made a name for himself so quickly and so easily, is to recite a poem at the meeting of the Publishers' Association of his State in Bay City, on the 13th June.

A Boston clergyman on Sunday accidentally disturbed a gas-fixture with his foot, and the escaping gas drove his congregation out of the house pale and sick, and wondering, for the moment, what could possibly be the cause.

There was a double golden wedding in Joliet, Wis., one day last week. The brides were sisters, who were married on the same day fifty years ago. In the home of their mother, now a venerable lady of eighty years, they celebrated the half-century anniversary.

Gov. TOD R. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has published a card apologizing to the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* for so far forgetting the dignity of his position and the courtesy due a political opponent as to publicly brand him as a liar.

The young ladies of an Oswego County town have met and formally declared that they will not accept the company of any young man who uses tobacco in any form, unless the night is very dark and the road muddy, for the space of sixty days from date.

The Chicago *Post* asserts that the New-England roads, after a circus, are strewn with wallets depleted of their contents, as thickly as of toads after a shower. The imaginative writer seems to take it for granted that the New-Englanders carry toads in their wallets in dry weather.

The New-London, Conn., boatmen are active, and are talking of a citizens' regatta on the 31st inst., which shall be open to all sailboats, the contest to be for a champion pennant, and the winning boat to be ready to sail again within two weeks against any boat which shall challenge.

GERRIT SMITH has written a letter to somebody which this somebody publishes, although in it he says of this somebody (or is it a Nobody?) this: "And you are only twenty-three years old! God has blessed you with rare wisdom, integrity and firmness—very rare, for one so young."

Some of the Democrats at Harrisburg, Penn., on Tuesday night, serenaded Gov. GEARY, and, in responding, he said that, while they had some differences of opinion on political questions, he felt and acknowledged that many of his warm, long-tried and devoted and highly respected personal friends are found within the ranks of the Democracy. And then there was music by the band.

Hon. EDWARD D. HOLTON, of Wisconsin, has writen a letter declining the use of his name as a temperance candidate for Governor, and presenting forcible reasons why a third party should not be organized, as proposed, at the present time, and why all loyal men should continue to support and encourage actively and zealously the Administration of President GRANT.

The Nevada *Enterprise*, after all it has said, takes back its numerous stories about a drying-up of Steam-boat Springs, and says that they are just as active, and present exactly the same appearance, as when first visited by white men. There is just as much steam arising from the crevices in the rocks, just as much hot air, and just as strong a smell of brimstone pervades the region as ever before.

Those Ohio Democratic doctors do not agree. VALLANDIGHAM has one platform for Montgomery County, and CAMPBELL has another for Butler County. The Columbus *Statesman* asserts that the Democracy of Ohio has accepted the Fifteenth Amendment from the outset in good faith; and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the same Democracy believe that the Constitution was altered by fraud and force, and do not intend to be mealy-mouthed in their expression of the outrage.

The Louisville *Ledger* condemns VALLANDIGHAM's new departure in set terms. It asserts that his great weakness is overweening vanity, and that the fact that the people decided him unfit for a leader has made him sour and almost desperate. Early in the war, it says, he sought martyrdom for the sake of notoriety, and thus lost to the Democracy the North-west; and now, with his long, wordy and windy resolutions, which, when analyzed, contain very little that is new, he had better stand aside and permit the Democracy, unobstructed, to take its position on the Kentucky platform.

An attempt is about to be made to establish in Nashville, Tenn.—which (we quote from the *Banner*) has long enjoyed the reputation of an intellectual and literary centre—a magazine. The proprietor announces he will aim to present in it a correct portraiture of the living age, teeming with its myriads of conflicting ideas and opinions, only requiring in contributors evidence of pure and cultivated taste and expression, and expecting its readers, of every shade of opinion and thought, to eliminate for themselves whatever of truth they may find in its pages.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

An Outrage by Unknown Men in Open Day—An Officer in York County Compelled to Resign.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, May 22.

Information from York County, received Saturday, shows the Kuklux actively carrying out their programme of driving out of office all Republicans now holding official positions under the State Government in the upper counties. No discrimination is made as to character, or whether the incumbent is competent or incompetent. The latest case is that of Trial Justice O'CONNELL, of Fort Mills, York County. Mr. O'CONNELL is a brother of a highly esteemed Catholic priest, formerly of this city, but at present stationed in North Carolina. He had been held in the highest respect by all honest, law-abiding citizens, not only for his unsullied integrity, but also for the courtesy, benevolence and kindness which have characterized his official relations with the citizens of York County. His great sin, however, seems to have been in accepting office under the present State Government. Not long since, a band of disguised men visited his residence, but not finding him at home promised to repeat the visit. From unmistakable evidences some of the band were recognized as the near neighbors of the Trial Justice.

A few days ago the same parties, it is believed, without disguises, again visited Mr. O'CONNELL's place, went into the field where the old gentleman was at work, and after making their threats, demanded that he should resign the office of Trial Justice. Mr. O'CONNELL for some time stoutly refused, but finding himself in their power, and fearing their continued threats of personal violence, finally yielded, and signed a document drawn up by the band, resigning the office of Trial Justice. This action brings the parties, who it is said are well known, under the provisions of the Kuklux law recently enacted by Congress, and they will no doubt be prosecuted in the United States Court. We are informed that Hon. D. T. CORBIN, United States District-Attorney, has received instructions to prosecute all such cases as may be brought to his attention, and that United States Marshal L. E. JOHNSON has started for Fort Mills for the purpose of arresting and conveying the parties to Charleston for trial.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

A Desperate Fight With Desperadoes in the Panoche Mountains—One of the Ruffians Killed—Others Captured.

From the Oakland (Cal.) News, May 13.

Some two months ago Sheriff MORSE, of this county, obtained certain information of the Mexican bandits who murdered OTTO LUDOVICI, last Winter, at Scott's store, in Sunol Valley, but after chasing them several days through the Santa Cruz Mountains, they made their escape. One of these, the individual who committed the murder, was named JUAN SOTO, was a complete type of a Mexican bandit, six feet two inches in stature, weighed over 200 pounds, and was regarded as the worst man of that class who has lived since the famous JOAQUIN MURIETTA. He was the leader of a desperate band, who had their rendezvous in the mountains south-east of Gilroy, and had committed various depredations in four or five of the surrounding counties. MORSE had determined to capture the formidable SOTO, dead or alive, but, as we have related, his first expedition was fruitless. Still, the hazardous pursuit was continued, and measures known only to himself were taken to obtain the necessary information in relation to the robbers' haunts.

SECOND EXPEDITION.

Last week, Mr. MORSE heard of the desperadoes as somewhere in the mountains about fifty miles south-east of Gilroy, and started forth. At San José, he obtained the company and assistance of Sheriff HARRIS, together with a small *posse* of reliable men, and leaving San José in two parties, they met at the Mountain House, in Pacheco Pass. There they obtained a guide, who piloted them along the wilderness ridges to Los Banos cañon; thence a shepherd showed them the way to a small valley in the Panoche Mountains, which is called Saucelito, and is the rendezvous of Mexican thieves, murderers, and others who have fled from justice. It is fully fifty miles away from civilization, in dry rocky mountains, where white men seldom or never pass.

From the top of the mountain the guide showed them three houses or cabins in the valley, and then made his own way back, not wishing to be seen or recognized by the dangerous inhabitants. MORSE and his party divided into three divisions and descended. Sheriff HARRIS and three men were to go to one cabin designated; three others were directed to a second house, and MORSE and Capt. WINCHELL headed for the third. Having reached the valley, MORSE and WINCHELL rode up to the house, and seeing a Mexican at a corral some fifty yards off, asked for water, and were directed to the house, the Mexican going with them, and not seeming to suspect the nature of their business. They did not expect to find the bandits at that place, supposing them to be in the cañon six miles further on, and having hitched their horses at the corral, some distance from the house, Mr. MORSE unfortunately left his rifle hanging on the saddle. The purpose of visiting the cabins was to capture the men in sight and prevent them from conveying information to the desperadoes, who were supposed to be in the cañon.

CONFLICT IMMINENT AND DESPERATE.

On entering the door, Mr. MORSE saw the man he was after sitting at a table, instantly covered him with his revolver, and ordered him to throw up his hands. SOTO refused, and sat sullenly watching his chance for a spring, not daring to move for his pistol. MORSE ordered him three times to hold up his hands, and, keeping his eye steadily on the wretch, drew out a pair of handcuffs, and directed WINCHELL to approach and put them on. At that moment a stout Mexican woman seized MORSE's pistol arm, a man grabbed the other, and, while his aim was deranged, SOTO sprang behind a third person, uttering a fierce oath and drawing his own pistol. MORSE tore loose from them, and shot over the head of the man in front and through SOTO's hat, knocking it off. Finding himself surrounded by desperate inhabitants of the cabin, he sprang out of the door, and while on the porch, SOTO twice "got the drop on him," and he stepped round the corner of the house, where the fighting commenced in good earnest, if it had not been tolerably lively before. Each fired four shots, without effect; as often as SOTO brought his pistol down to a level, MORSE would drop and the ball pass over. At this point in the conflict, WINCHELL, having procured a double-barreled shot-gun, came round the house, fired and missed. SOTO then ran into the house, and MORSE made for his horse to get his Henry rifle. SOTO came out with a big revolver in each hand, and ran for his horse, which was hitched near by, the horse, being frightened by the firing, tore away, and SOTO not being able to catch the animal, ran down the hill for another horse some distance off, intending to make his escape.

In the meantime MORSE, having got possession of his rifle, fired at the fugitive, about 150 yards off, and shot him through the right shoulder. SOTO staggered with the wound, and at once returned toward MORSE with a pistol in each hand. At this point Sheriff HARRIS, having heard the firing, came up at full speed, and, seeing the situation of things, fired at SOTO with his Spencer rifle, but missed his aim. SOTO rushed on toward MORSE, who, getting another chance, fired again, shot the desperado through the forehead and tore the whole top of his head off. This ended one of the most exciting and terrific combats we have ever heard of, and which rid the settlements of a most pestilent and dangerous scourge.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BANDIT.

SOTO, as we have already stated, was a large and powerful man, a complete type of the traditional Mexican bandit, with long, black hair, heavy, bushy eyebrows, large eyes of an undefined color, and had altogether a tigerish aspect. He had served two terms in the State Prison, and was generally regarded as the most formidable and desperate character living on this coast. He was known to all the Mexican inhabitants in the lower counties, and was held in such dread that few or none of them dared to offend him or make known his hiding-places. It appears that, like many other celebrated men of his sort, he at length fell a victim to the ruling passion of mankind, having come from the rendezvous to visit certain seductive senoritas in that secluded valley, where he had the ill-luck to encounter the redoubtable and vengeful MORSE. The rest of the gang had returned to head-quarters, leaving the hapless chief in the society of his lady-love. It must be said for the dare-devil of the mountains that he made one of the most gallant fights on record, and fell in conflict with a foeman worthy of his lion-like courage. The slayer, having secured his splendid black horse and his three formidable revolvers, left him to be buried by his Mexican friends, who all through the fight manifested very little excitement, and seemed to regard the bloody work as an incident of their wild life. The old woman made some little outcry, but the girls manifested the utmost composure. After the fight the party passed on to the big cañon, taking prisoners all the Mexicans they met with, and among them an escaped prisoner from Santa Cruz, AMBROZIO GONZALES, a petty cattle-stealer, or something of that kind; but he was regarded as ignoble prey after the big chief, and was sent ignominiously to jail. Concerning Sheriff MORSE, it may be added that he has distinguished himself by one of the most daring and desperate acts that has ever been performed in the history of detective work on the Pacific coast, and his own life has been preserved only by the manifestation of astonishing self-possession and presence of mind. He had previously been through many perilous adventures among the more desperate characters of California, but we suppose the hand-to-hand and long-continued conflict with the chief of the brigands was the most exciting and desperate of all.

The Democrats and Their Principles.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 17.

The Democratic Party is building magnificent castles in the air in the anticipation of its return to power in the elections of 1872. It is a remarkable organization. The Confederate uniform, the prize-fighters' colors, the ballot-stuffers' slouch, with here and there some representative of a foreign banker displaying the badge of his employer, make up its escutcheon. Gentleman George, of Cincinnati; Mike McCoole, of St. Louis; Jubal Early, of Virginia; Admiral Semmes, of Alabama; Brick Pomeroy, Jim Fisk, Judge Barnard, Belmot, Barlow, Ingalls, and a majority of the San Domingo ring are representative men of the party. In the matter of politics, the composition is not the less mosaic. The two most conspicuous members of the party in Congress are RANDALL, the Pennsylvania protectionist, and BROOKS, the New-York free-trader; while the old Whigs, Know Nothings, Andy Johnson Abolitionists, and Confederate soldiers make up the remainder. In the Senate their numbers are very few, and yet, so promiscuously have they been selected, that a majority of that few are the champions of a grinding protective tariff, the special defenders of the coal, iron and salt monopolies.

The Democratic Party present nothing to commend themselves to public favor that they did not present in 1864, and again in 1868. They have had no change of men, and have proposed no change of policy. In 1864 they resolved that the war was a failure, and that it should be stopped. In 1868 they declared, in substance, that the war should be renewed to overthrow the reconstruction policy of Congress. In 1872 they have nothing to offer, save that the abolition of slavery, and the civil and political equality of all citizens, are failures, and hence the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments must be treated as null and void. They have no policy with regard to taxation or finance. In short, the Democratic Party has neither principles nor leaders; and it cannot achieve success, except through superior blunders on the part of the Republicans.

The Democratic Party contains within its organization almost every element which is dangerous to public liberty and to national safety. How it would govern the nation is shown by the government of the State and City of New-York—the only part of the country in which it has unquestioned and supreme power. The government of New-York is a specimen of the government which the Democratic Party proposes to give to the nation. It is a government of plunder—to rob the general public to feed and clothe an army of cut-throats and bullies, who neither labor nor produce, but are maintained at the public expense. We justly complain in this country of the expense of keeping any approach to a standing army; but the standing army of ruffians, ballot-stuffers, thieves and assassins, kept upon liberal pay by the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, costs the public $5 per head to the one which would be necessary to maintain a regular army of the same number of men. At present this Democratic government is confined to that City, but there is not a plug-ugly in New-York, nor in any other part of the country, nor any man opposed to decent government, who is not anxiously waiting for the hour when the Treasury of the United States shall be transferred to the sachems of Tammany Hall, and the spoils of the nation be distributed among the ruffian retainers of that organization. It is a significant fact that the first instance in this country of a dishonest, profligate, shameless, hireling Judiciary was created by the Democratic Party in the only portion of this country subject to its rule.

There are men attached to the Republican Party, and claiming to be leaders in it, who are of no profit to the party, nor any advantage to the country. But the vicious elements which are united in the Democratic Party are attracted by the common hostility to all law and government, and by the desire to overthrow every barrier which stands between peace, order, security of life and property, and the absolute reign of the lawless mob. There is no sense of restraint in that party. No man is questioned as to his personal or political antecedents. Nothing that he may say or do can injure or lessen his standing. Political principles are not required. He can vote any way he pleases. He can vote to repudiate the debt, principal and interest, like MUNGEN, or he can vote to make greenbacks payable in gold, like BROOKS. He can vote to repeal the tax on iron, like COX, or to make it 100 per cent. like RANDALL. He can spout for protection or free trade. He can vote for taxes for revenue, or vote to repeal all revenue. He can vote to compel the miners to work for starvation wages, that railroad companies may have their thirty per cent. dividends, or can incite one class of laborers to cut the throats of another class. Upon no question of general politics, or upon any of its details, is any Democrat expected to have any fixed opinion, except, perhaps, that no "nigger" shall vote. It is a party of outs, clamoring to get possession of the Government, that it may carry out, on a grander scale, the New-York Government of robbery and spoliation.

In the coming contest of 1872 the Democratic Party have nothing new to present. In 1868, aided by the Confederate recruits and by the fushion of Seymourism and Blairism, it had some hope of success; but, in 1872, they have nothing but the old issues of the war to fight over again, upon which they have been defeated, outside of New-York City, annually since 1866. They might have made a respectable showing upon the issue of taxation; but, upon that the party seems as ignorant as savages, and when it votes at all, it votes under command of KELLEY and RANDALL. It will have to enter the fight once more with no other battle-cry than "Down with the niggers," and "Up with Boss TWEED," and of course will meet with as disastrous a defeat as that of 1864 or 1868, unless it shall be outblundered in the next eighteen months by the Republican Party, which we conceive to be quite impossible.

THE MOUNTAIN HOLOCAUST.

Thrilling Experiences of New-York Tourists—Hemmed in by Fire—Probable Loss of Life—Scenes of Terrible Grandeur.

Additional news from the vicinity of the Hudson River mountain-forest conflagrations, indicate a more extensive devastation of property and possible loss of life than had before been reported. Last year, about this time, an immense territory in the same counties was swept over by a destructive fire, but not such valuable land. It is impossible to be exact in figures, but it is not extravagant to say that ten thousand acres have been burned over. There is no doubt but that these fires were of incendiary origin. There are many persons of gypsy habits who lead an uncertain life as squatters on the mountain sides. A small clearing, with a log hut or cabin, a cow, a pig or two, and, possibly, a horse, constitute their home and worldly possessions. Wood-chopping, collecting bark, roots and herbs, and hunting, are their occupation. Every Spring they usually set fire to the underbrush along the hillsides, for the purpose of benefiting the berry crop, which is invigorated by this process, and an enormous quantity of blackberries and huckleberries are annually gathered by them.

Generally these fires have been guarded, but latterly this has not been the case. Whenever efforts have been made to arrest and prosecute these parties the attempts failed for want of evidence, they always claiming that carelessness of hunters caused the mischief. The reckless destruction of millions of trees—much of it fine timber—thousands of cords of tanners' bark, and ship-joints, with fences, and even barns and dwellings, has aroused the people to concerted effort to find an effectual remedy.

Liberty Village is in the centre of the burnt district. It is nestled in a lovely valley, surrounded by luxuriant meadow lands, sloping upward until the skirt of the mountain forests is reached. The mountain walls are visible in every direction. Their leafy forests and occasional cascades, form a landscape view of surpassing beauty. The horrors of the recent conflagration were indescribable. It seemed as though the world itself was on fire. A vast cloud of smoke overhung the valley by day, and currents of air occasionally brought showers of cinders, scattering them hither and thither, terrifying every one. The wild animals were driven from their dens down to the lowlands, and an endless variety of rabbits, squirrels, foxes and snakes gathered around the farm-houses and barns. The night scenes were indescribably grand. Viewed from the village, the mountains seemed to be overflowing with liquid fire, the highest peaks sending up gigantic columns of flame like colossal torches a thousand feet high. These fiery tongues darted to and fro as though hungry and ravenous for food to feed upon. The whirlwinds caught up quantities of sparks, and tossed them in the air, to float and scatter like pyrotechnics. At intervals huge masses of smoke would brood over the flames, and, descending, seem to smother them into darkness. Again the awful blaze would flash up as vivid as lightning, until the volume of fire seemed to fill every inch of space. Where the tan-bark and cord-wood had been piled up, there arose a towering blaze of surpassing splendor. One of these places, on the highest rocks, seemed like an infernal stronghold walled in with solid fire. The rocky cliffs and deep gorges appeared aglow, and vomited out blasts of scorching heat and glowing, red-hot light. The brooks poured down misty currents, bearing the bodies of fishes, birds and animals. The creek below was full of these floating bodies. The thunderous roar of the conflagration, as it ran rumbling, snapping and cracking through the woods, made the scene doubly grand and terrific.

Three gentlemen from this City—Messrs. GREY, of London, England; M. GARFIELD and EDWARD HORSTMAN, were out on a trouting and hunting excursion, and without any thought of the possible peril to themselves, ventured to a commanding site to enjoy the view. They were rapt in wonder until the sharp crackling of the fire at their feet startled them. One glance sufficed to show that they were actually hemmed in with fire. With feelings of terror they hurried away, and by frequently rolling themselve in the mud and water, and prostrating themselves for cool air, they ran the awful gauntlet, and emerged into the green fields and fresh air. Their hair and garments, however, bore evidence of the intense heat through which they had passed. Mountain residents informed these tourists that at least three cabins inhabited by families were in ashes, and thus far no tidings had been obtained of the fate of the people occupying them. "Old SAM COOPER," a hermit of the "Leather-stocking" style, is believed to have perished in his hut. No one has been able to get to it. He lived alone, at a distant point, in a little terrace dell, on the summit of "Adam's Apple," one of the mountain peaks. He was very seldom seen outside of the forest. He occupied his time in fishing, hunting and kindred pursuits. He was quite a book-worm, and occupied himself in the Winter months with his library—said to have been quite an unique collection. No one knows his history, which certainly has the veritable color of romance.

Several persons who were reported as missing have been accounted for, but it seems impossible that all could have escaped. The burnt district is a mass of smoldering coals, and cannot be traversed by any living creature. The blackened, desolate hillsides yet glowing with heat and emitting smoke, are in hideous contrast to the smiling valley and lovely fields in the full blossom of early Summer. Millions of dollars' worth of timber have been destroyed, and inestimable damage has been inflicted upon one of the most picturesque regions in the State and country.

The First Ward Working Men's Free Reading-Room.

During the past Winter a course of lectures by eminent men have been in progress at the Working Men's Free Reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, in the First Ward. The trustees decided that the last of the series should be made to partake somewhat of a social aspect; accordingly, after a very instructive address from Mr. PATON, President of the British Bank of North America, Mr. MCKINLY, one of the managers of the bank, was introduced, and sang with great acceptance several Scotch melodies; "Auld Lang Syne" and our national hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner," were sung by the entire audience, led by Mr. MCKINLY. The musical portion of the programme completed, Mr. D. E. HAWLEY, Treasurer of the Association, volunteered a reading. The selections rendered had been chosen with especial reference to the time and place, and were received with great favor by the large company of working men present. The literary part of the entertainment being concluded ice-cream and cake were passed to all who were in the rooms.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of Its Effects in Canada—Its Wide Extent.

The Toronto papers publish telegrams from many localities in Canada, showing that the shock of earthquake soon after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning last was widely felt, it extending from the western part of the Province of Ontario eastward to a point below Quebec. The Toronto *Globe*, summing up the accounts given in its telegrams, says:

"The duration of the shock varied from a few seconds to two minutes, apparently increasing in intensity as it traveled eastward—that being the direction it took—judging from the time at which the disturbances are reported to have occurred. No serious consequences followed the earthly rocking in any place. The shock appears to have been most severely felt in parts of the Niagara district, and about the 'ancient capital;' though in some other towns the affrighted people for a few minutes expected to instantly witness the demolition of their houses. The quaking is generally described as having been accompanied by a noise resembling the sound of rushing waters or of a 'lightning express' train. In Montreal the earthquake was followed by some curious phenomena, the thermometer rising to 80°, and the next day being dark and gloomy as if there was an eclipse of the sun."

In Hamilton, the shock was felt about 1 o'clock, and a writer in the Hamilton *Times*, who was lying in bed reading at the moment of the tremor, says he was astounded to find the bed shaking under him, the doors and windows convulsively agitated, while the paper he held in his hand shook like an aspen leaf. A loud, rumbling noise, as of the passing of a heavily-laden wagon, was heard, and indeed the house shook as if a violent storm raged without. Getting up and putting his head out of the window, he was astonished to find that scarcely a breath of wind prevailed. The shock, he says, lasted nearly a minute. Looking at his watch, he found it was 1:05 o'clock.

Much alarm was excited in Ottawa. The *Free Press* describes the shock and its effect as follows: "The motion was so violently felt that houses trembled and windows rattled to such an extent as to alarm a great many persons. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, extending north-eastwardly, the shock was even more violent than in the city, and it awakened the soundest sleepers by the trembling of the earth. We have not heard any persons say that the shock was accompanied by the rumbling noise that is usually heard on such occasions."

A resident in Elgin-street, Centre Town, says: "At about 1:20, on Sunday morning, I was awakened from a sound sleep by a violent shaking of the bed, and apparently of the house, and the cries of my wife, who was almost awakened, and of my daughter, in another room, asking, 'What's the matter? What are they doing in the next house? The house is surely falling? Get a light,' &c. I immediately scrambled out of bed, holding on to the bedstead with an instinctive fear of falling. I soon procured a light, and went down stairs. The house continued still to vibrate, but not so much as at first. I went on to the sidewalk, and that was trembling faintly. I then went in, and called out to my wife and daughter, and asked them if they still felt the shock, and was answered in the negative by both. The motion, I think, was nearly north and south. These facts are mentioned to show how long a period the shock must have lasted."

A gentleman, who resides with his mother, near St. Joseph's Church, Sandy Hill, says the house and bed shook violently, and all in the house were awakened. He looked at his watch, which was kept right by the gun, and it was 1:19. His mother was much alarmed, and he found her with hands clasped in prayer. Another gentleman, residing in the same neighborhood, says his family was awakened by a tremendous noise and shaking, which were regarded as so serious that his wife fell on her knees to pray that the impending doom might be averted.

These events were talked about very much in the city yesterday, and many thought that the motion was nearly north and south, and that the shock continued from ten to twenty seconds. Those who felt it generally lighted their lamps. We have the testimony of many people in every section of the city, but as they are mainly confirmatory of the above, it would be taking up space uselessly to publish it.

The President, the Politicians, and the People.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is to be deeply regretted that at this time, and in the doubtful political condition of this State, the *Tribune* should pronounce so decidedly against the renomination of Gen. GRANT. It says, indeed, editorially, that the whole subject should be left to the decision of the Convention, and apparently thinks that the matter should not be discussed until then. But no paper which knows the necessary importance to a party of good nominations should decline to help it by urging betimes the claims of those whom it believes not only fit but available, and equally of opposing those which it thinks undesirable. The real feeling of a paper in regard to any public man, even when its words are guarded, is unmistakable; and the *Tribune*, we presume, is at no pains to conceal that it does not favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and that in the party dissensions in this State it is friendly to Senator FENTON and hostile to Senator CONKLING.

For those dissensions we hold no individual responsible. They are due to the wretched system of the civil service, which, while it exists, enslaves us all. While patronage is the principle of that service every party will be exposed to the mischief which has overtaken the Republicans in New-York. So long as there is patronage the party murmurs at its chief if he does not use it; and if he does, it jealously complains. "I have been a Republican [or Democrat, as the case may be] ever since their was such a party," is a constant cry; "I have never asked for anything before, and if the party won't give me such a miserably mean drop as this, I'll have nothing more to do with it." It is humiliating to reflect that if it is proposed to harmonize a party, as the phrase is, the only practical method suggested is an equal division of patronage. It is plunder, not principle, which makes intestine party trouble. If the system were swept away, and civil officers were appointed, as they ought to be, upon grounds of character and capacity, and official tenure were dependent upon honest efficiency, and not upon somebody's whim, parties would be very much more harmonious and compact.

The *Tribune*, speaking of a suggestion for party union made by the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle*, says that it would be much more forcible if it did not insist that Senator CONKLING should be re-elected, and Gen. GRANT renominated; and the *Tribune* thinks that a correspondent is mistaken in supposing that while the newspapers oppose GRANT the people support him. But the correspondent is undoubtedly correct. The newspapers—and this paper has done its share—have considered and criticised every act of the Administration, and its general policy. But the Press has unquestionably taught the people a certain distrust of newspapers. Sharp censure, violent denunciation, mean insinuation, have so often proved to be either unfounded or interested that the wary reader reserves his opinion. He does not believe that the President is a fool because he reads it in one paper, nor a knave because he reads it in another.

The general opinion of the President—the people's opinion—is, we think, that he is a plain, honest man, who means to do his duty as faithfully and patriotically in the Cabinet as he did it in the field; whose administration has been efficient, satisfactory and creditable, diminishing the debt, reducing taxation, restoring the Union, and honorably and peacefully settling the most threatening foreign difficulty. The President's manly message upon the San Domingo question has removed any party irritation upon that point, and the Kuklux bill, which the *Tribune* approves, is undoubtedly generally approved also by the people, although severely criticized in many papers. Undoubtedly Gen. GRANT is not considered a good "party" President. But that does not weaken him with the country so long as there is no doubt—and there certainly is none—of his fidelity to the principles of the party. This we believe to be the people's opinion of the President—the opinion probably of a vast majority of the readers of the *Tribune*; and, therefore, it is true that while the newspapers oppose, the people support him, and it is that general confidence which makes his renomination probable.

Association of Public School Teachers.

About two hundred of the grammar-school teachers assembled, yesterday afternoon, at Grammar School No. 36, in West Thirtieth-street. Mr. HAGGERTY was unanimously voted to the chair, and EDINA T. HOWARD elected Secretary *pro tem.* The Chairman said he regretted the smallness of the attendance. At the first meeting thirteen Wards were represented, and the representatives promised to notify the teachers of this meeting. It was then their own fault, and their loss, too, that they did not come. The Chairman explained that their aim in this Association would be mutual improvement, and the elevation, if possible, of their condition. There was no lack of talent, and he could not see why, in the course of time, they should not acquire the legal, medical and ecclesiastical professions.

It was also designed for the purpose of bringing together all teachers in good fellowship to discuss educational topics and have lectures delivered to them and frequently invite members of the Department of Public Instruction to talk over educational questions with them.

On motion, a committee of ten (five ladies and five gentlemen) was then appointed to draw up a plan for permanent organization. The Committee consists of the following ladies: Edmonds, Gannon, Susan Wright, Mageo and Underhill; and the following gentlemen: Smeeton, Duffy, Hendrickson, Dr. Whitehead and Olney, (Chairman,) to which the Chairman was added.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Candid Opinion of Mrs. Woodhull and Her Letters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was both surprised and pained to read a communication in your edition of last Monday, from a woman who not only lives a life of infamy, but has had the unblushing effrontery to uphold and justify her conduct in the sacred name of "charity," to the admiration (?) of the community of the Metropolis of this Western World. A publication of that kind, although couched in decent language, is so disgusting in its details as to be offensive in the highest degree to the mortal sense of the respectable portion of the public.

She must, indeed, be lost to every sense of virtue and decency who can make the acknowledgment to the world that at the time of all others when a husband most needs a true wife's care, during sickness or incapacity of any kind, he is thrown aside, like so much rubbish, and another, for the nonce, substituted in his place.

Above all, what saith the Redeemer of mankind? "Whoso divorceth his wife and marrieth another comiteth adultery." "And whoso marrieth her that is divorced, commiteth adultery." In the face of this God-given-law, what mortal can dare to offer his or her opinion? Yours, respectfully,

A WIFE AND MOTHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 23, 1871.

Goodenough vs. Dr. Lanahan.

NO. 291 BROADWAY, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following appears in the *Christian Advocate* of this day:

"THE SLANDER CASE.—The suit commenced a year ago by Mr. S. J. GOODENOUGH against Dr. LANAHAN for slander and libel, after various postponements, was set down for trial in the Superior Court of this City on Monday last. When the case was called the plaintiff's attorneys announced that their witnesses were present, and that they were ready and desirous to proceed at once; but the defendant's attorneys were not ready, and at their instance the case was again postponed—this time to the October term."

The statements in this paragraph are untrue. The defendants' attorneys were ready, and the trial was not postponed at their instance. There is evidently a desire and intention by the publication of this paragraph to convey the impression that Dr. LANAHAN is seeking to avoid a trial of the case. The facts of the postponement are, in brief, as follows:

The case came up for trial on Friday last for the first time. Both parties announced their readiness to proceed on Monday, and the Court accordingly set the trial down for that day. There was a motion then pending, made by the plaintiff, to strike out a portion of the answer, and to make other portions more definite. The pendency of this motion was attended to before the Court on Friday, and the plaintiff's attorney then said he would proceed with the trial upon the pleadings as they were.

On Monday morning Dr. LANAHAN was in Court with his counsel, ready to go on with the trial, but the plaintiff's attorney, instead of answering "ready," called the attention of the Court to the pending motion already referred to. The Court thereupon proceeded to decide the said motion by denying the greater part, but granting some portions of it, but announced that the Court would order the trial to proceed if the plaintiff was willing to go on with the answer as it stood without amendment. This the plaintiff's counsel refused to do, and the Court then ordered the answer to be amended in the particulars specified, and put the case over the term. The defendant's attorneys made no application for a postponement, and had no voice in the disposition which was made of the matter.

Yours respectfully,

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Attorneys for Dr. LANAHAN.

Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Burnside.

The match between these Brooklyn Clubs, which was played on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted as follows:

BURNSIDE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Barrett, 2d b.	1	1	6	0	Allison, 1st b.	2	2	10	0
Conlain, p.	0	1	0	4	Martin, p.	5	4	1	3
McLaughlin, 2d b.	1	2	2	2	Nelson, 3d b.	6	3	3	1
R. Higbie, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Gedney, l. f.	4	3	1	0
J. Higbie, c. f.	0	0	5	0	Swandell, 2d b.	5	3	2	1
Gill, s. s.	0	0	3	2	Hicks, c.	1	1	3	3
Cavanagh, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Chapman, r. f.	1	3	0	0
Clark, c.	0	0	2	0	Holdsworth, s. s.	2	4	0	2
Perry, 1st b.	1	0	6	0	Shelly, c. f.	2	3	2	0
Total	3	4	27	9	Total	28	26	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burnside	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Eckford	3	7	1	2	3	7	4	0	1	—28

Umpire—Mr. PATTERSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
Runs Earned—Burnside, 0; Eckford, 4.
First Base by Errors—Burnside, 2; Eckford, 10.

Today the second of the series of championship contests between the Haymakers and Mutuals takes place on the Union Grounds, and the game will no doubt be a close and exciting contest. The following is the summary of the games won and lost in the championship arena thus far, up to May 23:

Clubs.	Games lost.	Games won.
Chicago	0	6
Mutual	0	1
Boston	1	4
Athletic	1	3
Rockford	2	2
Fort Wayne	2	2
Haymaker	3	1
Olympic	3	4
Cleveland	5	1

Claiming an Estate on a Forged Bond.

NICHOLAS CRUGER, a resident of the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, died in 1863, leaving his property to his children, his son KARTRIGHT CRUGER, being more especially provided for in the will. The latter in addition to his interest in the estate, in accordance with the provisions in the will, brought forward a bond purporting to have been made in 1859, and given to a Mrs. WOODS, amounting with interest thereon to $63,000, which Mrs. WOOD had assigned to KARTRIGHT CRUGER, who made it a claim against the essate for the full amount.

The case came up for trial in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, yesterday, when a number of witnesses who knew NICHOLAS CRUGER and his style of writing declared the signature to the bond a forgery. It was so decided, and ordered to be cancelled, and an extra allowance of $500 to the plaintiff was granted. CALVIN FROST, Esq., appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and Ex-Judge THOS. NELSON, of Peekskill, for defendant.

Picture Sales.

A collection of valuable sketches and oil-paintings by a number of New-York and Boston artists, who make a specialty of designing for our illustrated periodicals, will be disposed of at the gallery, No. 806 Broadway, at 11 o'clock this morning, for the benefit of the widow and family of Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON, well known as a brilliant contributor to *Punch*. Among the artists represented in the collection we find F. Beard, F. Bellew, A. Lumley, Linton, Hoppin, Fredricks, F. O. C. Darley, Nast, and McLenan.

A large private collection of oil-paintings, by native and foreign artists, will be offered at auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at No. 37 Nassau-street, this and to-morrow noon. Among the artists represented are S. R. Gifford, W. Whitredge, J. G. Brown, J. W. Casilear, Eastman Johnson, W. T. Richards, W. L. Sontag, A. B. Durand, J. F. Kensett, J. McEntee, A. D. Shattuck, Wm. Hart, Seignac, De Beul, Leemputen and Jungheim.

The National Insurance Convention—A Permanent Organization Effected.

The National Convention of State officers having charge of the supervision of insurance companies, assembled yesterday at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters. The objects of the Convention, as already stated, are to discuss the defects in existing methods of insurance supervision and to adopt uniform regulations to secure and maintain the solvency of insurance companies. Eighteen States were represented as follows: California, Christopher L. Skeels; Illinois, George M. Brinkerhoff and William E. Harney; Indiana, W. W. Cauldwell; Kansas, W. C. Welle; Kentucky, Gustavus W. Smith; Maine, Albert W. Paine; Maryland, Levien Woodfall and C. A. Wales; Michigan, Samuel H. Row; Minnesota, D. R. McGill; Missouri, C. R. King; Nebraska, Augustus S. Harvey; New-Hampshire, Oliver Pillsberry; New-Jersey, Henry C. Kelsey; New-York, George W. Miller; Pennsylvania, J. M. Foster; Rhode Island, Joel M. Spencer; Tennessee, S. E. Atchison; Wisconsin, Llewellyn Breeze. The majority of these delegates are superintendents of insurance in their respective States.

Mr. MILLER said he had communications from several States not yet represented, and he was sure quite a number of delegates would yet arrive. He regretted that Mr. CLARK and Mr. SANDFORD, of Massachusetts, could not attend at least this week. He then handed in a letter from J. B. SMITH, Deputy Commissioner San Francisco, stating that Mr. MOWE, Commissioner for that State, had deputed Mr. CHRISTOPHER L. SKEELS, of New-York City, as his representative.

Mr. MILLER then presented letters from Gov. HARRISON REED, of Florida, and GEORGE E.

BOWE, Secretary of State for Louisiana, commending the objects of the Convention.

The Convention organized with the following permanent officers: President, Hon. GEORGE W. MILLER, of the State of New-York; Vice-President, LLEWELLYN BREEZE, Wisconsin; Secretary, HENRY S. ALCOTT, of New-York.

Mr. MILLER, on taking the chair, made an address setting forth the objects for which the Convention was called.

Messrs. PAINE of Maine, SMITH of Kentucky, and KELSEY of New-Jersey, were appointed a committee to report the subjects to be discussed at each day's session. The Chairman was made *ex officio* member of the committee.

Hon. ELIAS WRIGHT was appointed to represent the insurance interest as a delegate at large.

The Chairman stated that he had received communications from Mr. CLARKE, Mr. SANDFORD, Mr. BARNES, the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters, expressive of their willingness to submit their views to the Convention upon subjects of importance connected with the object for which they had assembled.

The Convention adjourned until 12 M. today.

A RAID ON THE ROUGHS.

Police Expedition to Long Island—Inspector Walling Disperses the Prize Fighters and their Friends—Escape of the Principals and Capture of the Seconds.

The raid of Inspector WALLING, with 100 picked men, at daylight yesterday morning, upon the roughs assembled at Cold Spring Harbor, near Huntingdon, Long Island, to witness the prize-fight between BILLY EDWARDS and TIM COLLINS, was the sensation of yesterday in sporting circles.

For several days the scene of the contemplated outrage was well known outside of sporting circles, and many of the residents of Huntingdon, who are wealthy merchants of New-York, appealed to Superintendent KELSO to save them from the vandals. As a first step to accomplish their desires, Mr. KELSO sought to arrest the principles, which would have effectually prevented a fight at Huntingdon or anywhere else, but to his intense disappointment he found the men had been in training outside the City, and were already beyond his jurisdiction, nor could he learn their whereabouts so that they might be arrested by local authority. In this dilemma Superintendent KELSO determined to take the responsibility of sending a sufficient force to the scene of the fight, where they had no legal authority, to stop the brutal exhibition and seize all concerned in it, either as principals or spectators. Having consulted with the Police Commissioners and received their approval, Superintendent KELSO yesterday afternoon sent for Inspector WALLING and Capt. TODD, commanding the Harbor Police boat *Seneca*, to whom he gave full instructions. Inspector WALLING was furnished with a detail of one hundred men, picked from all the precincts, and was given as assistants in command, Sergt. DOUGLASS, Sixth Precinct, Sergt. WEED, Thirteenth Precinct, Sergt. LEARY, Eighteenth Precinct, and Sergt. JAMES, Twentieth Precinct. The roughs, fearing interruption here, but not suspecting that they would be interfered with after they had left, hurried their departure by the steamer *Seth Low* so much that BILLY CLARK, backer of COLLINS, and other prominent roughs, were left behind.

Inspector WALLING, finding his birds had taken flight, put his men on board the Police steamer *Seneca*, at the Battery, and the vessel steamed away at 10½ P. M. The boat arrived off Cold Spring Harbor about 3½ A. M., and lay off in the Sound for an hour and a half, as Inspector WALLING desired to seize principals and spectators while the fight was going on. At a little before 5 the boat steamed into the harbor and up to the dock. While she was yet a mile away she was sighted and recognized by the ruffians ashore, and WALLING was puzzled to see scores of them running away from the hotel near the dock into the woods, as he could not account for so many of them being there if the fight was going on. Just before the boat reached the wharf several men rushed from the house, jumped into a wagon and drove rapidly away, and it was subsequently found that this wagon carried EDWARDS and COLLINS.

The Police were got on shore as soon as possible, and pushed out into the country on a run in pursuit of the roughs, who were flying in all directions. One party under Sergt. O'BRIEN, of the Harbor Police, soon found the ground where the fight was to have occurred, where the stakes were already driven for the ring, and other preliminary preparations had been made. In the neighborhood of this spot, which was a secluded nook in the forest, Sergt. O'BRIEN arrested DOONEY HARRIS, second of EDWARDS, and JAS. SMITH, second of COLLINS. Inspector WALLING, finding that the fight had not even been begun and that the principals had escaped, sent out messengers to the fugitives hiding in the woods that if they would come in and go on board their boat he would send them back to New-York without placing them under arrest. His object was to clear the country of the thieves who were already giving the rural residents of the neighborhood ample proofs of their industry and dexterity in the filching art, and he was substantially successful. Nearly all the outlaws came in to the dock, went on board the *Seth Low*, which was placed in charge of Sergts. LEARY and DOUGLASS, with thirty-two men, and then permitted to steam off, having over 100 of the disappointed ruffians on board. To close this part of the narrative, it may be added that the steamer arrived in due time at Pier No. 24 East River, where the roughs were permitted to go ashore and scatter to their usual haunts, which were immediately filled with gross exaggerations of the adventures of the morning.

About 1 o'clock Inspector WALLING returned to the City, and immediately took his prisoners, HARRIS and SMITH, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, where they were lectured by that Magistrate. Justice DOWLING said that hereafter the most strenuous efforts would be made by the authorities to suppress prize-fighting. So far as he was concerned, a mere advertisement or announcement of a sparring exhibition would be sufficient for the granting of a warrant for the arrest of everybody in any way concerned in it. The prisoners were then required to give bail in $1,000 each for their good behavior for one year, and not being able to do so at the moment were committed to prison.

THE SEARS SCANDAL.

Continuance of the Examination Before Justice Dowling—Margaret O'Keefe's Story.

The examination in the Sears assault case was resumed before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. Dr. EDWARD I. SEARS, the accused, was promptly in Court, attended by his counsel, Judge WATERBURY, and several friends.

The complainant, Mrs. MARGARET O'KEEFE, was again placed on the stand, and said that her husband's name is JOHN O'KEEFE, and she does not know his present whereabouts, as he left her six months ago on account of this affair. At the time he left he was unemployed and had done nothing for some time previously. Some time after he left she wrote to Dr. SEARS, informing him of the fact, as she felt aggrieved at her husband's leaving her on Dr. SEARS' account. Being asked to state the contents of this letter, Mr. SPENCER objected, saying the accused had the letter and must produce it. Dr. SEARS said he never produced or preserved the letters of women, and this, according to his practice, had been destroyed. She stated that she had written one other letter to Dr. SEARS, but none other. It was stated by counsel that the accused had no letters in his possession from Mrs. O'KEEFE, and she being required to state the contents, said she told him (Dr. SEARS) his father was an illegitimate son of Lord KILDARE, while her father was respectable, and he (Dr. SEARS) could not make an infamous woman of her. Further, she told him she did not come to America to beg for her learning, as what she had was paid for in Ireland, and she concluded this letter by declaring she would have satisfaction for his conduct toward her.

At this point Judge WATERBURY devoted the cross-examination to obtaining precise, even trivial details of all that occurred between complainant and accused, during each of the several interviews between them at the office of the latter. Much of this was uninteresting and unimportant, except as points to hang legal quibbles upon. During this examination she repeated her previous statements as to his giving her $5 at the first interview. Her second visit to his office, when the first of the alleged assaults was made, was minutely described by the complainant, who seemed to remember perfectly all that happened. She told how he had complimented her as the best looking of the family, and that he had asked her if she would come to him once a week if he got her husband on the Police. In answer to her inquiry as to why he wished these visits he made an insulting proposition, which she indignantly repelled, saying she had been educated in a convent. He insisted upon her compliance, saying he would remember her in his will, and meantime he would not only furnish her husband with a good place, but she could have all the money she wished. At this point the complainant was seized with vertigo, and being taken from the room was placed under the care of Police Surgeon KARRINGTON. She recovered in a few minutes, and the examination being resumed, was confined to the details of the second interview. In answer to his direct demand, she told him she would scrub the sidewalks of New-York before she would commit a mortal sin. He then said he would not force her, and she saying she was afraid to go without a letter, he sat down and wrote one, to get her husband on the Third-avenue Railroad. She sat down on the lounge by an open window, and when he had finished writing the letter he sat down beside her and read it to her, after which the assault as described in her affidavit took place. The testimony upon this point was very precise and voluminous, nor did the complainant vary materially from the accounts of the affair which she has heretofore given. The case was finally adjourned until Saturday morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for May 25: 246, 230, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1074—Walsh vs. Sexton.
80½—Casanora vs. De Valle.
72—McMillan vs. Knox.
58—Cook et al. vs. The Seventh Ward National Bank.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
266—Stuebon vs. Dzialynski.
156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
146—Bailey, receiver, &c., vs. Rathbun.
118½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.

Nos.
54½ (R. C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1294½—Tyng vs. The Com. Warehouse Co.
2244—McKinney vs. Lamb.
230—Richards vs. Harford.
282—Hoyt et al. vs. Miles et al.
288—Wheaton vs. Devlan.
288½—Levy vs. Vandyke.
294—Mills vs. Hollister.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
58—Eifelt vs. Grau.
65—Lincoln vs. Dunphy.
69—Moore vs. Kip, Jr.
164—Westhead vs. Thompson.
165—Lippiall Silver Plate and Eng. Co. vs. Belden.

Nos.
174—Hall vs. Ellis.
175—Sherman vs. Parish.
176—Read vs. N. S. F. Telegraph Co.
177—Lippiall Silver Plate and Engraving Co. vs. Belden.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J. Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.
167—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
789—Blant vs. Marx.
793—Heinmuller vs. Abbott.
805—Reade vs. Waterhouse.
803—Barkley vs. Walter.
857—Barkley vs. Furmiss.

847—Fox vs. Coar.
1037—Kent vs. Baldwin.
1041—Townsend vs. Gilsey.
1045—Miles vs. Brown.
1047—Murphy vs. Fell.
1049—Myers vs. Martin.
1053—Wudersurn vs. Morfield.
1055—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Meshuret.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
698—Sherman vs. Bowman.
1248—Lord vs. Dunseith.
346—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.
732—McCormick vs. Morgan et al.
12—Bolton vs. Jocks et al.
624—Herbert vs. Pell.
610—Stroub vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
750—Heyer vs. Reid.

650—Lombardo vs. Parks et al.
758—Wilder vs. Small.
762—Lang vs. O'Brien.
766—Shapter vs. The Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
774—Stewart vs. Erben.
776—Eldridge et al. vs. Strong et al.
780—Moore vs. The Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5365—Schultz vs. Schmidt.
6387—O'Shea vs. Terpeny.
5589—Jones vs. The Snyder Manufacturing Co.
5619—Colfax vs. Smith.
5651—Jenkins vs. Shepard.
5701—McKeage vs. Carey.
5768—Cleeman vs. Gerry.

Nos.
5845—McCabe vs. Pfeiff.
——Compe vs. Singer.
5874—Loewenherz vs. Lassner.
5874—Little vs. Harris.
5905—Caldwell vs. Patterson.
5906—Tighe vs. Pyatt.
5911—Houghton vs. Wood.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
5893—Crosbie vs. Little.
5656—Parmelee vs. Brennan.
5784—Sour vs. Heisman.
5820—Carroll vs. Snelling.
5908—O'Brien vs. Valentine.
5910—Callery vs. O'Keeffe.
5911—Isaacs vs. Cuff.
5912—Myers vs. Lowenstein.

5913—Kunbark vs. Funk.
5914—Waltus vs. Belvalle.
5917—Greenfield vs. Am. Mer. Un. Er. Co.
5923—Monteith vs. Bucking.
5927—Horan vs. O'Brien.
5926—Devine vs. Spencer.
5929—O'Reilly vs. Jennings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William McNevins; murder. (Continued.)
2—The People vs. Paul Boas and Herman Boas; counterfeiting trade-marks.
3—The People vs. Frederick Cartland; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. William Farrell and Barney Feeney; robbery.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Charles Smith; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Josephine King; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Thomas Hardy; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. Hannah Rubenstein; receiving stolen goods.
9—The People vs. John Rogers; disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 24.

By Judge Ingraham.

Thomas Holloway *vs.* Stephens & Haydock; motion granted.

Same *vs.* Same; motion granted.

James Hoy *vs.* Moses B. Braimhall; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 24.

By Judge McCunn.

Wright *vs.* Condiet; Patrick Hayes *vs.* James O'Brien; Jacob Rech *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan; Alfred M. Herkense *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan; motions granted.

The Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia *vs.* W. Byron Wharton; motion denied with costs.

Andrew R. Titus *vs.* David McDonald; order of reference.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

MAY 24.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

THE JULY RIOTS OF 1863—A LARGE JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

Orr vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This action, which was to recover against the City for the value of an elevator belonging to plaintiff, destroyed by the mob in the July riots of 1863, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, has been concluded by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full value of the property, ($35,000,) and interest, amounting in all to $53,958 48.

C. Van Santvoord and James C. Carter, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

—MAY 24.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FISK, JR.'S COTTON SPECULATIONS.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. Gorham Gray.—This action was brought to recover $16,000 transferred to defendant for the purposes of cotton speculations. The plaintiff's side of the story is, that in June, 1869, he agreed with defendant to go into joint cotton speculations, and under this agreement gave to defendant the money in suit to be deposited in a trust company as a margin in the transactions, and that such deposit was never made by defendant. Defendant's story is that they entered into an agreement to go jointly into cotton speculations, plaintiff to furnish the capital and defendant the labor, in making purchases and sales, the profits to be divided between the parties in the proportion of two-thirds to plaintiff and one-third to defendant; that under such agreement, and in the hope of controlling the cotton market, the parties entered into speculations; that defendant made purchases of "spot" cotton, and entered into contracts for "futures," paying out his own money therefor to an amount exceeding that received from the plaintiff. When the speculations were finally wound up, it was found that there was a loss of $27,000, half of which, under the agreement, should be borne by plaintiff, but which he refused to pay. The defendant thereupon commenced an action before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, to compel an accounting between the parties. Thereupon the plaintiff commenced this action to recover his $16,000, obtaining an order of arrest against defendant on an affidavit alleging misappropriation of the money. The plaintiff contends that the $16,000 was given to the defendant with the understanding that it should be made a special deposit in a trust company, while the defendant contends that the money was paid to him to be used generally in their joint venture, and that it was so used, under what he claims to be a partnership agreement. The plaintiff appeared yesterday, and in response to questions put by defendant's counsel, testified as follows:

Q.—Look at this paper, and say if that is your signature (answer of witness in United States Court shown him)? A.—It is.

[Mr. STICKNEY reads the answer, in which witness admits that he went into cotton speculation with Mr. GRAY, and was to receive two-thirds of the profits.]

WITNESS—Do I say over my signature in that paper read by you, that I was a partner with Mr. GRAY?

Mr. STICKNEY—What you say over your signature is, that you agreed to divide the profits.

Q.—Is that $16,000, mentioned in your answer in the case in the United States Court, the same $16,000 that you sue for in this case? A.—I should say it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. DUDLEY FIELD.

Q.—Do you remember whether you ever read that answer? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever read it before? A.—I think not.

Q.—How long have you known GRAY? A.—Six, seven, or eight years. He is from Boston, I think.

Q.—What was the occasion of your giving him $16,000? A.—Do you mean the reason why I gave it?

Q.—What was said between you that led you to give the money? A.—My real reasons I have never told.

Q.—The question is, what transpired between you and Mr. Gray before you gave him this $16,000? A.—What transpired between Mr. Gray and me, and what my reasons were for giving the money, would be two different things.

Q.—What transpired? A.—He kept "a botherin" me about this cotton matter; he talked of gold mines and profits, and all such things as these sharpers tell an innocent man—[a general laugh]—he said there was to be no end of profits—I thought, no end of losses.

After some further testimony by other witnesses, of no public interest, the case was adjourned.

Dudley Field, Jr., with David Dudley Field as advisory counsel, for plaintiff; Stickney & Whipple for defendant.

THE COST OF AN ILLEGAL SEIZURE—DAMAGES $5,000.

Louisa Donai Wehle vs. Henry L. Butler et al.—The plaintiff did business as a dry-goods merchant at No. 745 Third-avenue, and, in December, 1869, the defendants' firm of Butler, Broom & Clapp caused attachments to be issued out of the Marine Court, and, at midnight of the 8th of December, defendants entered the plaintiff's store, accompanied by the Sheriff and other persons, and removed all the plaintiff's goods, leaving nothing in the store but the empty shelves. The attachments under which the defendants proceeded were afterward held to be void, were set aside by the Marine Court, and then plaintiff brought her action for damages sustained by reason of this unlawful taking and detaining of her property. Considerable testimony was given at the trial as to the value of the property, plaintiff claiming that it was worth $10,000, and defendants that it was worth only $2,000.

Judge JONES held that the attachments were void, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover, leaving the amount to be assessed by the jury.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $4,955, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $150.

For the plaintiff, Charles Wehle and Louis H. Rowan.

ANOTHER PREMATURE CAR-START.

Ellen Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this action was getting off a Third-avenue car on the 18th of January, 1870, and before she was safely off the driver started the car, throwing her on the street, and inflicting injuries to her ankle which still causes an impediment in her walking. She asks $5,000 damages. Case still on.

Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

—MAY 24.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Owen O'Reilly vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—This action, which was for injuries to plaintiff's ankle by one of defendant's cars, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, has been concluded by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $200.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '81.117¾
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62 s3.111⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.113⅝
15,000 do..........113⅝
1,000 do..........113¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅞
18,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅞
30,000 U.S. 6s, Cur., s3.115¼
1,000 Tenn.St.6s,old.. 71¼
2,000 Tenn.St.6s,new. 71¼
1,000 do.......... 71¼
5,000 do.......... 71½
1,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 57
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 48
5,000 do.......... 48
5,000 N. C. St.6s, new. 27
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 20
16,000 do.......... 19½
11,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 64
12,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 95⅛
2,000 La. St. 6s, old... 60
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 92½
8,000 Erie 3d........... 92
1,000 M. So. 2d......... 97
19,000 Cen.P.Gold bds.102⅛
14,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 92¼
7,000 do.......... 92½
3,000 Un.P.7s,L.G.bs. 86⅛
2,000 Un.Pac.10s, Inc. 86⅛
10,000 do.......... 86¼
10,000 do.......... 85⅞
5,000 do.......... 85
2,000 do.......... 84½
5,000 do.......... 84
1,000 H.&St.J.8s,Cvt.105
3,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. 99⅛
2,000 Alt.&T.H. Inc. 78
5,000 M. & Essex 2d.. 97¼
5,000 M.&St.P.8s, 1st.107
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.. 95⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa Div.......... 90⅛
2,000 Tol. P. & W. 1st, Western div..... 88⅜
10,000 C. Falls&M. 1st. 85⅛

26 Bank of Commerce.120
29 Ocean Bank......... 92½
38 Am. Ex. Bank...... 114
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 108
400 Maryland Coal Co. 33
45 do.......... 32
300 American Coal..... 58
400 do.......... 58⅛
1,400 Con. Coal of Md. 44
100 do....bet. call. 44
100 do..........b5. 44
300 W. Un. Tel.......... 60⅛
400 do.......... 60
200 Quicksilver Pref... 19⅛
300 Mariposa Pref...... 9¼
100 do.......... 9⅛
200 Wells-F.Ex.Scrip. 2⅛
100 Am. M. Un. Ex. bet. call.......... 56
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 99⅛
100 do..........c. 99⅛
100 do...bet. call.. 99¾
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs...bet. call. 94¾
100 Erie R.bet.call.b3. 30
200 do.......... 29⅞
200 Harlem.............. 133⅛
100 do...bet. call.133⅛
300 Reading.bet. call.115⅛
200 L. S. & M. So. bet. call.......... 113⅞
200 Panama.............. 50
200 Un. Pacific........ 34⅛
200 C. C. Cin. & Ind... 89⅛
120 do.......... 89⅛
600 Chic. & R. I........ 117⅛
100 do...bet. call.117⅛
6 N. J. Cen........... 112⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul... 62⅛
100 do.......... 62⅛
20 Chic. & Alton...... 119⅛
100 Morris & Essex.. 94
200 Col., C. & Ind.Cen. 23⅛
100 H. & St. Joseph... 104
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref., bet. call.......... 102

SECOND BOARD.

$46,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.117⅛
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.111⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new.......... 113⅛
29,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.113⅛
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,new 71⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new 74½
1,000 N.C. 6s, sp. tax. 19½
10,000 S.C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 63¾
310,000
200 Maryland Coal Co. 34
300 do...bet. call. 34⅛
400 do.......... 34⅛
100 Con. C. of Md..b. c. 43⅛
100 West. Un. Tel...... 60
100 Quicksilver.bet. c. 12⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 19⅛
100 do..........b3. 20
100 Mariposa Mn. Co. 6
100 Mariposa Pref..... 9⅛
50 do.......... 10

100 N. Y. C. & H... s3. 99⅛
100 do....bet.call. 99⅛
200 Erie R.....bet.call. 30⅛
300 Reading Railroad.116
600 L. S. & Mich. So. 113⅛
100 do.bet. call.b3.113⅛
100 Panama Railroad. 50
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 125½
200 Chi. & N. W. R..... 85⅛
200 Union Pacific R.. 34⅛
200 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89⅛
300 do.......... 89⅛
100 Chi. & R. I...... b10.117⅛
700 do..........117⅛
100 Mil. & St. P....... 62⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅛
100 do..........c3. 81⅛
200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 63⅛
40 P.,Ft.W.& C.guar. 99⅛
59 Del., Lack. & W..109⅛
100 Chi. & Alton......119⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..102

WEDNESDAY, May 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold dropped off to 111⅛ ⅌ cent. this forenoon, but subsequently recovered to 111¼ ⅌ cent. on a somewhat steadier feeling in the Foreign Exchanges. The rates on London are 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 110⅝@110¾ ⅌ cent. short sight. The collections of May Interest at the Treasury today, for foreign account, amount to $1,200,000, which sum has, of course, in one shape or another, to be remitted for.

The Public Funds are firm. The total of 5-20s offered to the Sinking Fund today is $5,216,000, out of which $2,000,000 were accepted by the Treasury, at an average of about 111.22 ⅌ cent. and accrued Interest in Gold. Adding the premium on the Gold Interest, the price is close upon the market value of Gold. These weekly purchases will no doubt be continued by the Secretary of the Treasury until the price of 5-20s in the open market advances, in relation to Gold, to a small premium, when he will fall back upon his privilege of calling in the earlier issues of the 5-20s by moderate installments for redemption in Gold.

At the Stock Exchange there was a weaker feeling in some of the Pacific Railroad Bonds. The Incomes of the Union Company sold down from 86½ to 82 ⅌ cent., recovering to 84½ ⅌ cent. The rapid multiplication of the Pacific schemes and the enormous sums proposed to be realized thereon, give the public confidence pause. The eagerness to project and press the building of these Roads on borrowed capital invite criticism in more than one direction; first, as to the force and financial ability of the chief promoters, or the distinguished names, if you please, under which they are launched; and, secondly, their bearing, by competition, at tempting rates of Interest, in the Money markets of the world, on lines already advanced to reasonable success, but whose credits suffer from the apprehension that there may be too much of this good work for the population and business to be served by it. The free use of the name of Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT in Pacific enterprises and in Pennsylvania leases and combinations, East and West, of which he is the ruling spirit, must soon begin, if it has not already done so, to cheapen his influence. Indeed, it is not too much to say, in view of the magnitude of his undertakings, that it seems impossible in the wise order of Providence, that any one head should be able to carry all he is supposed to know of railroad affairs.

The Railway Stock Market was irregular in temper, and somewhat eccentric in prices, on rather a moderate business. The Lake Shore movement halts, and the Erie revival of last week, is almost lost sight of, while increased interest was shown in Rock Island, and a sudden reawakening of business, at advanced figures, in the North-west Stocks. New-York Central, St. Paul's, Union Pacifics, Wabash, &c., were all comparatively quiet. On the Miscellaneous list the advance continued in Consolidated Coal of Maryland, and Western Telegraph was fairly supported at 60@60¼ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Union Pacific Incomes were 84½@85 ⅌ cent. at the close. The Land Grants and First Mortgages were but partially affected by the decline in the Incomes. The Central Pacific Mortgages were higher and firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold	111⅛	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100	100
N.Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95⅛	95
Reading Railroad	115½	116⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅛	117⅞
North-west Common	86	87
North-west Preferred	98½	99⅛
Pacific Mail	46½	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81½
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅛
Lake Shore	114	113⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	51½	51⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64½	64½
Western Telegraph	60	60
Erie	30½	30½
Union Pacific	35½	35⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	102⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	92½	92⅛
Union Land Grants	86	85⅞
Union Incomes	86⅛	84⅞

PURCHASES OF 5-20S FOR SINKING FUND.

Trevor & Colgate.
$300,000 '67, c..........111.10
G. F. Baker, Cashier.
6,900 '65, r..........111.22
30,000 '65, c..........111.23
36,000 '67, c..........111.23
3,400 '67, r..........111.23
1,900 '68, r..........111.23
7,000 '68, c..........111.23
63,400 '62, r..........111.23
30,000 '62, c..........111.23
122,000 '65, c..........111.23
1,200 '64, c..........111.23
Drexel & Winthrop.
65,000 '65, c..........111.17
4,000 '65, r..........111.17
20,000 '67, r..........111.17
3,000 '67, c..........111.17
3,000 '62, c..........111.17
5,000 '65, c..........111.17
Charles O. Berger.
100,000 '65..........111.24
40,000 '65..........111.23
Vermilye & Co.
500,000 '65..........111.25
216,000 '65..........111.25
Martin & Runyon.
5,350 '62, c..........111.11
1,500 '64, c..........111.11
1,800 '65, c..........111.11
1,800 '65, c..........111.11
4,550 '67, c..........111.11
5,000 '65, c..........111.13
5,000 '65, c..........111.15
10,000 '62, c..........111.23
4,000 '65, c..........111.25
Baker & Kitchen.
10,000 '65, c..........111.24
11,000 '65, c..........111.21
12,000 '65, c..........111.21
13,000 '65, c..........111.22
14,000 '65, c..........111.23
15,000 '65, c..........111.24
6,000 '65, c..........111.25

Frederick Brown.
$600 '62, c..........111.11
100 '64, c..........111.11
600 '68..........111.11
2,000 '67..........111.11
1,000 '68..........111.11
1,500 '65, r..........111.11
Hatch & Foote.
20,100 '64..........111.20
6,500 '62..........111.20
2,300 '62, r..........111.20
8,300 '65..........111.19
3,000 '65, c..........111.19
5,000 '67, c..........111.19
300 '67, c..........111.19
1,080 '68, c..........111.19
Ed. Sweet & Co.
3,500 '62, c..........111.22
500 '64, c..........111.23
1,500 '65, c..........111.23
2,000 '68..........111.23
50,000 '64, c..........111.23
25,000 '64, c..........111.24
25,000 '64, c..........111.23
50,000 '67, c..........111.25
20,000 '65, r..........111.20
5,000 '64, c..........111.15
5,000 '64, c..........111.11
5,000 '67, c..........111.11
5,000 '65, c..........111.12
5,000 '67, c..........111.12
5,000 '64, c..........111.13
5,000 '67, c..........111.13
5,000 '64, c..........111.14
5,000 '67, c..........111.14
5,000 '67, c..........111.15
5,000 '65, c..........111.15
5,000 '67, c..........111.16
5,000 '64, c..........111.16
10,000 '67, c..........111.20
4,000 '67, c..........111.25
20,000 '64, r..........111.13
$2,000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 24.

Gold receipts	$583,334 94
Gold payments	435,855 41
Gold balance	57,885,345 82
Currency receipts	179,505 60
Currency payments	390,130 44
Currency balance	7,033,394 28
Customs	513,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81..........117¼
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81..........117¾
5-20 coup., '62..........111⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........111⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........111⅛
5-20 coup., n. issue, '65.113⅛

5-20 coup., '67..........113⅛
5-20 coup., '68..........114
10-40 registered..........109¼
10-40 coupon..........109⅛
6s, Currency..........115⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.......... 71¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.......... 71¼
Virginia 6s, old.......... 63¼
Va. 6s, new bds.......... 73¼
Va. 6s, reg., old.......... 57
Georgia 6s.......... 88
Ga. 7s, gold bds.......... 94½
North Car. 6s, old.......... 48
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 37
N. C. new bds.......... 27
N. C. Special Tax.......... 19⅛
South Carolina 6s.......... 74
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 63⅞
Missouri 6s.......... 95⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. iss. 94⅛
Louisiana 6s.......... 69⅛
La. 6s, new bds.......... 62
La. 8s, Levee bds.......... 84
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.. 85
California 7s.......... 112
Cal. 7s, large bds.......... 110
Connecticut 6s.......... 102
Alabama 5s.......... 70
Alabama 8s.......... 103
Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.......... 90
Ark. 6s, Funded.......... 55⅛

Ark. 7, L. R.& Ft.S.is. 53
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47
A. 7s, Miss. O.& R. R. 45
Ohio 6s, '81.......... 104¼
Ohio 6s, '86.......... 105¼
Kentucky 6s.......... 100
Ill. Canal bds., '70.......... 110¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......... 100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......... 100
Illinois War Loan.......... 100
Ind. 6s, War Loan.......... 100
Ind. 5s, War Loan.......... 100
Michigan 6s, '73.......... 100
Michigan 6s, '78.......... 100
Michigan 6s, '83.......... 100
N. Y. reg. Bounty L.109⅛
N. Y. coup.Bounty L.109⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.107
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......... 92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......... 94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......... 101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...101
Erie 1st Ext.......... 100
Erie 1st Ind.......... 93⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......... 94
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......... 92
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......... 84⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88.......... 84⅛
Long Dock bds.......... 91
Buff.,N.Y. & E.1st,'77. 93⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85..105
Harlem 1st 7s.......... 101⅛
Harlem Con. & S.F.6s. 92
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds... 93
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds... 91
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..118⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.112⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.......... 97
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.100⅛
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo. 99⅛
Central Pacific bds..........102⅛
Union Pacific 1st bds. 92⅛
Union Pacific Inc. 10s. 84
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75...105
Alton & T. H. 1st.......... 99
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 86
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......... 99
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 93
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 92⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......... 99⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv...105⅛
Lack. & Western bds.101
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.... 99

Del., Lack. & W. 2d.......... 96
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.......... 94⅛
T. & W. 1st. St. L. div. 89
Gt. Western 1st, '88... 92
Gt. Western 2d, '93... 84
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 84
Galena & Chi. Ext...101⅛
Galena & Chi. 2d.......... 95⅛
Chi., R. I. & P.......... 102
Morris & Essex 1st.......... 102
Morris & Essex 2d.......... 97⅛
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.......... 102⅛
N. J. Cen. new bds...102⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.104⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d...100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d... 97
P.F.W.& C.8 ⅌ c.eq.bs.101
Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 91⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.......... 99⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.......... 95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.......... 85
Chi. & Alton S. F.......... 100⅛
Chi. & Alton 1st.......... 103
Chi. & Alton Inc.......... 98
Ohio & Miss. 1st.......... 101
Ohio & Miss. Cons.......... 95⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 97
Peninsula R. R. bds.......... 90
Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.106⅛
Mil. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 98
Mil. & S. P. 1st.......... 95
Marietta & Cin. 1st.......... 96
Joliet & Chi. 1st.......... 108
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.......... 87⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 91
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.......... 76⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......... 98
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.. 85

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138
Manhattan..........152
Merchants'..........118
Mechanics'..........138¼
America..........151
City..........220
Phenix..........110
North River.......... 90
Tradesmen's..........156
Fulton..........155
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Traders'130
Gallatin National..........119
Merchants' Exch'nge.102¼
Leather Manufs..........180
Seventh Ward..........108
State of New-York..........110
Commerce..........120
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.115
Ocean.......... 92¼
Mercantile..........122
American Exchange.113¾
Pacific..........193
Chatham..........171
Bank of N. America..107
Hanover..........107
Irving..........126
Metropolitan..........135
Citizens'..........141
People's..........145
East River..........115¼
Market..........127

Nassau..........106¼
Shoe and Leather..........160
St. Nicholas..........119¼
Commonwealth.......... 95
Importers' & Traders'.174¼
Park..........161
Manufs.& Merchants'.101
Central National..........108
Second National..........180
Fourth National..........114
Ninth National..........114
Tenth National..........124¼
Gold Exchange.......... 75
Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.100
Del. & Hudson Canal.124¼
Pennsylvania Coal..........220
Maryland Coal.......... 33
American Coal.......... 58¼
Canton Co.,Baltimore. 83¼
Consol. Coal of Md.......... 43¼
Quicksilver Mining.......... 12¼
Quicksilver Ming. Pf. 19¼
Mariposa Mining.......... 5¼
Mariposa Mining Pf. 9¼
Mariposa Min. Tr. Cfs. 20
Adams Express.......... 80¼
Wells-Fargo Express. 45¼
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp. 2¼
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.......... 55¼
United States Ex.......... 55
Pacific Mail.......... 46¾

It is confirmed from Washington that the Banking account abroad of the Navy Department has been transferred to Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., of London, involving the disbursement of Money for the Naval service in all parts of the world outside the United States. This substantial compliment and mark of confidence from the Government, which he has faithfully and most efficiently served in seasons of trial as well as of prosperity, to Mr. COOKE, is not less graceful than it is richly deserved.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 97½c.@98½c. and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD OF IOWA.—This road is now, in the dullest season of the year, earning more than 12 ⅌ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ⅌ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 ⅌ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Hides, No.	403
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Hides, bdls.	70
Broom-corn, bales	27	Leather, sides	6,466
Cotton, bales	2,685	Resin, bbls.	72
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	370	Grease, pkgs.	322
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	30	Tallow, pkgs.	186
Eggs, bbls.	2,342	Cheese, pkgs.	2,803
Flour, bbls.	5,534	Butter, pkgs.	3,173
Meal, bbls.	930	Stearine, pkgs.	35
Meal, bags	430	Cut-meats, pkgs.	181
Wheat, bushels	51,952	Lard, kegs	250
Corn, bushels	128,250	Pea-nuts, bags	25
Oats, bushels	20,875	Rice, pkgs.	48
Rye, bushels	4,500	Rice Flour, sacks	76
Peas, bushels	7,339	Starch, boxes	200
Malt, bags	509	Tobacco, hhds.	380
Beans, bbls.	77	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	650
Hemp, bales	55	Whisky, bbls.	451
Hops, bales	88	Wool, bales	59

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—119 boxes Cheese, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 9,496 bushels Peas, 560 bales Cotton, 509 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—2,006 bales Cotton, 7 bales Bark, 16,516 bushels Corn, 22,320 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Star of Wales*, for Exeter—1,189 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Ocean*, for Antwerp—3,010 bbls. Flour, 414 bags Coffee, 19,857 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Harmonie*, for Konigsberg—1,846 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in some request at $3 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady in the local market. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags Rio by the *Crickett* were sold on private terms. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savannilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A much livelier trade has been reported for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales since our last, 9,463 bales, (of which 128 bales were to arrive,) including 1,983 bales to shippers, 2,565 bales to spinners, 677 bales to speculators, and 4,238 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business has been quite brisk, opening at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing a shade off the highest figures; sales since our last, 21,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for May, 500 bales at 15¾c.; June, 200 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 700 bales at 15¾c.; July, 100 bales at 15¾c., 200 bales at 15 13-16c., 300 bales at 15⅞c.; August, 400 bales at 15 15-16c., 400 bales at 16c. And today, for May, 900 bales at 15¾c., 200 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15 13-16c.; June, 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 15¾c., 400 bales at 15 13-16c., 2,100 bales at 15⅞c., 4,900 bales at 16c., 1,700 bales at 16⅛c.; 200 bales June, at 15⅞c., 200 bales July, at 16 1-16c.; 200 bales August, at 16 3-16c.; 200 bales September, at 16 3-16c., together; 100 bales each June, July and August, at 16 1-16c., together; July, 100 bales at 15⅞c., 900 bales at 16c., 400 bales at 16 1-16c., 900 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 3-16c., 700 bales at 16¼c., 400 bales at 16⅜c.; 100 bales each, July and August, at 16⅛c., together; 100 bales each, July, August and September, at 16 1-16c., together; 100 bales each, July, August and September, at 16¼c., together; August, 100 bales at 16c.; 400 bales at 16⅛c.; 500 bales at 16¼c.; 100 bales at 16 3-16c.; September, 100 bales at 16c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales June for 100 bales July. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 15.31c.; June, 15.44c.; July, 15.74c.; August, 15⅞c.; September, 16c. The receipts at this port today were 2,685 bales, including 348 bales from New-Orleans, 328 bales from Savannah, 684 bales from Charleston, 161 bales from Norfolk, and 1,164 bales ⅌ railroad.

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Wednesday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus for last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	Ex.1,000	3,196	4,200	5,975	2,117
New-Orleans	1,043	10,372	13,141	16,608	10,345
Mobile	112	1,542	2,879	4,782	2,168
Savannah	423	2,407	2,728	4,742	5,036
Charleston	283	1,217	2,129	3,336	2,605
Wilmington	33	95	319	484	386
Norfolk	344	856	1,251	1,751	1,748
Baltimore	100	25	150	410	510
New-York	1,164	1,892	4,180	6,119	3,569
Boston	....	340	572	761	472
Various ports	....	....	....	Prov.12	800
				C.P.746	83
Total	4,502	21,942	31,549	45,706	29,789
This day last week	7,243		Vs. 758	45,706	30,771
This day last year	3,257		Vs. 883		29,789

Total since 1st September, 1870..........3,726,648
Same time last year..........2,738,028

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14¼	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	16	16¼
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	17	17¼
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	18	18⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,183
Receipts last week	12,992
Receipts the preceding week	12,451
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	972,246
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	2,566
Exports since Sept. 1	591,014
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	77,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have not been offered with much freedom, and have been quoted somewhat steadier as to price, though the demand has been moderate at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45; very good to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 35
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been quoted about steady, but has been in less request; sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been rather more active since our last, at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 830 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 00@20 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted stronger, particularly for desirable lots of Spring, which have advanced fully 1c. a bushel, on a much lighter offering, and a fair demand, mostly for export. The business has been mainly in new No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 50, nearly all at $1 50 for straight samples. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been moderately sought after at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65 for Amber, here, but including a boat-load to arrive, on private terms. There has been an improved inquiry for White Wheat, within our range, chiefly for milling purposes, at $1 65@$1 70 for Michigan and Wabash, and $1 70@$1 78 for Genesee, ⅌ bushel. The general market closed steadily, with a comparatively limited supply of desirable samples, available for prompt delivery. The Hudson River towns were behind, but will add largely to the arrivals on to-morrow's report. A considerable portion of the expected supply has already been disposed of. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly Amber, at $1 65 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at (nominally) $1 51@$1 52, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 49@$1 50, afloat, closing at $1 50 for prompt delivery; Old and Mixed Spring (nominally) at $1 30@$1 45; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 68 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less plenty, and has been in good request at firmer prices, though the market closed weak, with the prices slightly off the highest figures of the day. The trade demand was fairly active, and the export inquiry moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,500 bushels at 70c.@74c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 70c.@73c. for poor to prime dry samples afloat; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 72½c.@75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 05@$1 07½ for New Western, and $1 20 for New State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 7,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and irregular. Barley-malt has been in demand at from 95c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City. Of Canada Peas, 3,000 bushels were sold, in bond, at $1 16 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been dull and quoted lower, though not offered very freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels, part to arrive, at 67c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice new Mixed and White Western Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67c. for Mixed Western, in store; 69c. for do., afloat; 70c. for State; 69c.@71c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 22,320 bushels Wheat, 16,516 bushels Corn, and 9,496 bushels Peas, for Liverpool; 3,010 bbls. Flour, and 19,857 bushels Wheat for Antwerp. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 23, 1871:

Corn—Belle, Buffalo; Wm. McCarthy, Buffalo; Alonzo Servoss, Buffalo; American Eagle, Buffalo; Newark, Buffalo; James Ray, Buffalo; Clipper, Buffalo; H. S. Armstrong, Buffalo; Chas. H. Smith, Oswego; Coquette, Oswego.

Oil—Gould M. Lewis, Buffalo; G. S. Burrows, Buffalo; Lockport, Buffalo; Medina, Buffalo.

Lumber—Justus Miller, Buffalo; D. H. Harvey, Buffalo; George Sandrock, Buffalo; W. C. Wells, Buffalo; J. M. Banker, Buffalo; William Howe, Buffalo; F. W. Jewell, Buffalo; Amos P. Graves, Buffalo; Lady Jane, Buffalo; Captain Hart, Buffalo; Urana, Buffalo; J. T. Pratt, Buffalo; Thomas Dalson, Buffalo; John Wall, Buffalo; Ella Depuy, Buffalo; Albert F. Johnson, Buffalo; Soldier Boy, Buffalo; George Norton, Buffalo; George N. Sanford, Buffalo; Morning Star, Buffalo; Mary A. Cady, Tonawanda; Dr. H. Hemstreet, Tonawanda; Uncle Mack, Tonawanda.

Staves— ——, Buffalo.

W. Logs—James Rowley, Buffalo.

Shooks—W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo.

Wheat—T. W. Armstrong, Buffalo; John Le Valley, Buffalo; H. M. Sabey, Buffalo; D. W. Lamoreaux, Buffalo; Nellie B. Card, Buffalo; General Grant, Buffalo; Thomas Carren, Buffalo; Alpine, Buffalo; Minnie Firn, Buffalo; D. R. Williams, Buffalo; P. J. Thomes, Buffalo; Thomas Guest, Buffalo; Jennie Griffin, Buffalo; W. E. Merrick, Buffalo; F. E. Babbott, Oswego; Moses, Melvin, Oswego.

Peas—Dora, Oswego.

Oats—Crusade, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo; Richard Pearl, Buffalo; Terrible, Buffalo.

Flour—James A. Sibley, Fulton.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1@$1 05, chiefly at $1, for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at from 80c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at from 5c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 88 bales; export, — bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate call for desirable lots, which have been offered sparingly and quoted firm; 90 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 50c.@53c. ⅌ gallon. Some other lots were rumored sold, but not reliably. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in moderate demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,500 bbls Strained, at $2 60 ⅌ 280 lbs. Receipts, 72 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine remain in fair request on the basis of 53c.@53½c. for Merchantable, ⅌ gallon; sales, 140 bbls.; receipts, — bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53c.@53½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 55@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 45@$2 75; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in demand at 14¼c., but has been generally held at 15c. ⅌ gallon, with much lighter offerings reported. Sales of 1,300 bbls. were made on private terms. Shipping Crude has been in some demand, and quoted from 18¼c.@18c. here, and 17¼c.@18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,212 bbls. There has been further advance reported in prices at the Creek, with free sales and settlements noted, on the basis of $4 85@$4 92½@$5 for Lower, and $4 75@$4 85 for Upper Road deliveries, various options—the aggregate of the reported dealings having been 42,500 bbls. Refined Oil has been offered less freely, and has been quoted decidedly firmer, with an active demand noted, largely speculative. The legitimate export inquiry was checked by the advanced prices claimed. Sales have been reported here since our last of 7,000 bbls. Standard White, May deliveries, at 25c.@25¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., first half of June, at 25¾c.; 6,500 bbls. do., last half of June, at 25¾c.@26c.; 4,000 bbls. do. July, at 26¼c.@26½c., closing at 26⅜c.; and 500 bbls. do. August, at 26¾c. ⅌ gallon, making a total of 20,000 bbls. And at Philadelphia, 5,500 bbls. Standard White for May delivery, at 25½c.@25¼c.@25¼c., closing at 25¼c.; 8,500 bbls. do. June, at 25½c.@26c.; 3,500 bbls. do. July, reported at 26½c.; 10,000 bbls. do. June and July, at 26c.; 4,500 bbls. do. June, July and August, at 26c.; 6,000 bbls. do. June to September, inclusive, at 26c.@26½c. ⅌ gallon, making the aggregate dealings in Philadelphia 38,000 bbls., where the features of speculative activity and buoyancy were most apparent. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,590 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,189 bbls. Refined for Exeter, and 1,846 bbls. for Konigsberg. Also, from Philadelphia, 176,844 gallons Crude for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, has been salable at from 29c.@30c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 5,000 cases. Naphtha has been inactive at 9c., in shipping order, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull since our last, with the advantage as to price decidedly in favor of purchasers, though the offerings were not large. The limited call was for job lots, at irregular figures. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $16 25@$16 50 for New Western Mess; $16@$16 12½ for City do.; $13@$13 75 for New Prime and Extra Prime, and $14@$15 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, a very limited demand has been noted for New Western, on the reduced basis of $16 25, seller June, and $16 50, seller July. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at from 6¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats rule quiet and heavy at 10c.@13½c. for Hams, 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 100 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate request at 8¼c. for Long Clear, 9c. for Short Clear, 8½c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Cumberland; sales, 300 pkgs. Lard has been quoted about steady, but has been slow of sale for prompt delivery. The offerings of prime stock have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅞c.@11c. for new Western Steam, and 9¾c.@10c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller June on private terms, and seller July at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at unchanged rates; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef rules very dull within the range of from $22 50@$27 50 for Prime Mess, and $27@$30 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been dull and nominal at from $25@$28 ⅌ bbl. New Crop Butter has been slow of sale and quoted heavy, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 23c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c., and New Crop Western, fair to Prime, at 18c.@22c., and inferior from 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter from 10c.@18c., ⅌ lb. The day's receipts were 3,173 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 11c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@13c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@12c. for Western. The day's receipts have been 2,803 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day was 14,622 pkgs. Fresh pails and State Butters have varied but little since our last, although prices are a shade easier. State firkins are lower, owing to an absence of the usual demand of the season, and the entire trade display great caution in buying, and doubt of the stability of the market. Western Butters of the various grades comprise the bulk of the receipts, and have suffered a round decline in rates. The heavy natural decline in the Butter market during the past three weeks has jarred severely both producers and the trade, and has had the effect of suspending, in a measure, all business except for local consumption. But at the close of the week's trade there appears to be more consistency to the market, and a growing feeling that any further extreme and violent decline is not probable at present, and that a resumption of ordinary trade at about the present range of prices is to be anticipated. The market closes quiet at quotations, viz.:

NEW CROP.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	27@28
State, firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	24@26
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb.	25@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ⅌ lb.	26@27
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	22@25
State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Western, Reserve firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	20@22
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Common White and White Bottoms, Western and State	10@15

OLD CROP.

Common, firkins, ⅌ lb.	11@13
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb.	10@11

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 10,833 boxes. The market continues dull and heavy, with a still downward tendency to prices, which is aided materially by the generally inferior quality of the stock that has been offered. If the factories generally would refuse to deliver any Cheese not fully cured, the result would prove highly advantageous, and this season will require the exercise of all their skill in the production of fine qualities, in order to insure a paying trade. Old Cheese, of fine quality, is in good request, at about 15c., while the extreme price for new Cheese, selected, is 13c.@13½c. Rejected and inferior stock is abundant, and is being worked off to the trade at low rates. Skims and Half-skims, in good order, are selling freely at quotations. The operations in Cheese at Little Falls, yesterday, ranged full ½c. ⅌ lb. over the New-York market, and indicates that the speculative fever, that caused last season's trade to be an abortion, is still rife and dangerous, but it is pleasant to know that the weight of crop alone this season will sweep out of business existence all such pigmy attempts to control. We quote old and new crop:

Strte Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	13@15
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	11@13
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8@10
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	3@ 7
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	12@13
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	8@10
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	11@12
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8@10

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been dull, since our last, the trade having been mainly in a jobbing way, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers, though holders have not been offering stock with much freedom. Sales have been reported of only 403 hhds., at 9¾c. for St. Croix, 9⅝c.@10c. for Porto Rico, 10c.@10¼c. for English Islands, and 11⅜c. for choice Martinique; also, 100 boxes Havana, at 10¾c. for clarified; 200 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅜c., and 500 hhds. Melado at 7c.@7⅜c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅜c.@9⅜c., and grocery from 9⅝c.@10⅝c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite moderate demand at from 11c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been fairly active and firmer in price. Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 11⅜c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and rather less firm, with sales reported of 125 bbls. at 94c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon; receipts, 451 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderately active movement noted in the line of Grain engagements at steady rates, with a comparatively light supply of room available. The offerings of Cotton, Flour and Provisions have been on a restricted scale, on the basis of previous quotations. In the chartering line, business has been fair in the way of Grain charters, but otherwise rather slow. Ship-owners have been firm in their views as to rates, with a moderate supply of tonnage available. Petroleum shippers, however, have been less confident in their bids, which have been considerably under asking figures. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 280 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 45,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 9d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, reported at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 30 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 21s. 3d. ⅌ hhd.; also an American ship, of 1,417 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For London, 400 tons Oil-cake, at 23s. 9d.; 75 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 40s.; 60 pks. Paint, at 35s., and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 30s. ⅌ ton; also, a British bark, (iron,) of 288 tons register, and a British steam-ship of 821 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bristol, an American bark of 611 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, (Bristol or Liverpool,) an Italian brig of 190 tons register, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum and its products, reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark of 371 tons register, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 6s., or 3d. ⅌ quarter off if to a direct port; and an Italian bark of 450 tons register, with about 2,850 quarters Grain, same terms. For Cork and orders, an American bark, of 468 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 7s. ⅌ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian bark, of 233 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. in bulk, or 7s. 3d. in bags, ⅌ quarter; and a British bark, of 553 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 31,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 850 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Gibraltar, 20 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Gibraltar and Genoa, a bark, with general cargo, on private terms. For Genoa, 8,000 cases Petroleum reported at 26c., gold, ⅌ case. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American brig of 404 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Alexandria, a brig, with Petroleum, in cases, rumored, but without reliable particulars. For Aspinwall, a North German brig of 274 tons register, with coal at about $6 ⅌ ton; and back from a Central American port, with Mahogany, for Cork and orders, at equal to £3 5s.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

No quotations in Beef Cattle; a few shipments for Bermuda on private terms. Milch Cows are a trifle better on sale; range of prices from $70@$80 ⅌ head. Veals in demand from 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Sheep steady, from 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Lambs at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs dull, from 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb., average weight 185 lbs. ⅌ head. City-dressed Hogs improved since Monday; trade fair, from 6¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Bacon Pigs average 120 lbs. and under ⅌ head at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 22 Veals, weight 2,820 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 198 Sheep, weight 17,570 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 197 Sheep, weight 21,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Cows at $70 ⅌ head; 1 Cow at $80. J. KIRBY sold 160 Sheep, weight 14,650 lbs., a 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 750 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; both lots were poor State stock. SEYMORE & MCGRAW sold 27 Veals, weight 3,215 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 31 Veals, weight 5,000 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 1,055 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of sales effected by above firm for week ending May 24, 1871: 167 Sheep, price received $1,733 30; 129 Veals, price received $1,457 27.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 22, 1871: 2,585 head of horned Cattle, 1,878 Sheep, 4 Cows, 21 Veals, 125 Horses—arrived per Erie Railroad, in 170 cars.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending May 24, 1871: 10,527 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, May 24.—FLOUR quiet; small sales Western and Southern Spring, $6 50@$6 75; White, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT—Fair demand; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Green Bay Spring at $1 49; 20,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 45; 500 bushels White, $1 60. CORN active; sales, 33,000 bushels Mixed Western at 60c.; 12,000 bushels, in car lots, at 60½c. OATS dull; sales, 1,200 bushels Western, in lots, at 60c. RYE dull; Western held at $1. BARLEY dull; Canada, 80c.@82c.; Western, 80c.@85c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,728 bbls.; Wheat, 103,783 bushels; Corn, 97,233 bushels; Oats, 47,139 bushels. EXPORTS by Rail—Wheat, 9,100 bushels; Corn, 20,507 bushels; Oats, 4,490 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 58,785 bushels; Corn, 65,681 bushels, and Oats 68,818 bushels. CATTLE depressed and prices fully ½c. ⅌ lb. lower than last week; receipts, 376 cars against 353 cars same day last week; sales, 152 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,098 to 1,277 lbs., at $6 25@$6 62½; 277 Illinois Steers, 1,163 to 1,334 lbs., at $6 05@$6 35; 72 Prime, averaging 1,525 lbs., at $6 50; 32 Ohios, averaging 1,260 lbs., at $6 25 and 22 Texan Stillers, averaging 805 lbs., at $5 75. SHEEP dull; supply all Western; sales, 100 Ohios, averaging 91 lbs., at $5; 199 Ohios, averaging 96 lbs., at $4 87. HOGS dull and unchanged; sales, 669 head, averaging from 190 to 226 lbs., at $4 75@$5, and 108 Stillers on private terms.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 24.—FLOUR 20c. lower on all grades but Spring; sales, 1,700 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT is without material change; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 46, and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 40, in round lots; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 48. CORN—Market lower; sales, 4,500 bushels Low Mixed, 64½c.; 2,000 bushels do., 65c.; 400 bushels do., at 66c.; 600 bushels High Mixed at 68c., and 800 bushels Yellow at 69c.@70c. OATS scarce, and held at 62c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE, and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—34,000 bushels Wheat, 492,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—43,700 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, and 1,540,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, May 24.—FLOUR quiet but firm; Extra Spring, $5 62½@$6 50. WHEAT firm; advanced 2c.; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 26¾@$1 26½; in the afternoon steady at $1 26¾@$1 26¼. CORN advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 58¼c.; in the afternoon steady at 52⅛c.@52⅛c. OATS advanced ½c.@⅝c.; No. 2 at 49¾c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 83c.@83½c. BARLEY in fair demand; No. 2 Spring at 83c. HIGHWINES, 90c.@90½c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. Mess PORK closed at $16@$16 50. LARD, 10¼c.@10⅝c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Ribs, 7¾c.@7⅝c.; Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Live HOGS dull and weak. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$6. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 238,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 69,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—COTTON—Firm feeling; Middling Uplands, 16c.; do. Orleans, 16½c.@16¾c. QUERCITRON BARK steady; No. 1 at $30. FLOUR less active; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 12½; Spring Wheat, $6 25@$6 75; State, $6 75@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio, $7 75@$9, fancy lots. WHEAT firm; Western Red, $1 62@$1 63; Amber, $1 68@$1 71; White, $1 75@$1 80. RYE sells at $1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, 77c.; Mixed Western, 74c. OATS steady at 65c.@67c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR firmer; fair to good Refining, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; do. Grocery, 9¾c.@10c.; prime and choice do., 10¼c.@10½c.; Porto Rico, 10c.@11c. MOLASSES quiet; Cuba clayed at 38c.@43c.; do. Muscovado at 40c.@45c.; do. Grocery, 46c.@50c.; Porto Rico, 58c.@64c.; New-Orleans, 50c.@68c. PETROLEUM—Firm feeling; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY held at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24.—COTTON active, tending upward; Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 1,043 bales; gross, 1,478 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 118,817 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $6 85@$7 25. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 72c.@73c.; White, 75c. OATS quiet at 66c. BRAN, $1 40. HAY quiet; Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $24@$25. PORK dull; Mess held at $17 25. BACON easier at 7¾c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@14½c. LARD dull; tierces, 11c.@11¼c.; kegs, 12c.@12½c. SUGAR firm; 11¼c.@11½c. for Prime. MOLASSES firm; Fermenting and Plantation Reboiled, 35c.@50c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 87½c.@98c. COFFEE dull and nominal at 14c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, 123½; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ premium; Gold, 112.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—COTTON firmer and held higher; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts 100 bales; gross, 127 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 2,595 bales. FLOUR scarce and firm, but active; Howard-street Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6 12½; Western Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; choice White, $2@$2 05; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65. CORN—White Southern firm at 76c.@77c.; Yellow Southern steady, 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western quiet at 74c. OATS steady, 60c.@68c. Mess PORK weak at $18. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 10c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. WHISKY unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—COTTON—Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT excited and prices higher; No. 2 Iowa Spring, $1 32½. CORN strong; Mixed in bulk, 50c.@53c.; Choice Mixed, sacked, 60c. OATS quiet and weak at 52c.@52½c., in bulk; 57c.@57½c., sacked. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 85c.@90c. RYE dull at 90c. WHISKEY firm at 90c. TOBACCO active. HEMP and BAGGING dull. PORK dull at $16 75. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. LARD quiet at 10¾c.@11c. HOGS and CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, May 24.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54½; Amber Michigan, $1 43½@$1 43¾; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 45; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 42½; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 34; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 42; Rejected, $1 28. CORN a shade better; High Mixed, 57¾c.; Low Mixed, 56½c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 59c. OATS steady; No. 1, 57c.; No. 2, 54c.; Michigan, 55½c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—TOBACCO very active; sales, 237 hhds. Lugs at $4 75@$6 25; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$12 50. COTTON strong; Middling, 15c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT firm and scarce; choice, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm; shelled, 68c. OATS quiet at 62½c. RYE, $1 05. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK held at $16 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9c.@9½c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 8c.@8¾c., loose. LARD, 11c. for tierces; 12c. for kegs. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14½c.; Plain, 13c., packed. WHISKY easier; held at 89c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—There is only a local milling demand for WHEAT at the following quotations: Amber State, $1 60@$1 65; Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan, $1 65@$1 80; White State, $1 70@$1 80; Extra Diehl, $1 85. RYE dull and nominal. CORN dull and drooping at 72c.@73c. for good dry sound Western Mixed. Nothing doing in BARLEY. BARLEY-MALT, $1 10 for Two-rowed State, city made; $1 20@$1 25 for Six-rowed do.; $1 30@$1 40 for Canada West. OATS dull and lower; sales, Western and State, at 65c.@66c.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c. FLOUR quiet; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT firm at $1 48. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 54c.@55c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet and weak at 95c.@$1 10. PROVISIONS held higher, checking trade. PORK, $16 50@$16 75. LARD, 10¾c., salable at 10½c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders sold 6¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9¾c.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—COTTON firm at 15¼c.; receipts, 325 bales; shipments, 600 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm at $5 75@$8 50. CORN steady at 72c. OATS firm and scarce at 66c. LARD quiet; keg, 12c.@12½c. PORK dull. BACON unchanged.

SAVANNAH, May 24.—COTTON active; prices advanced; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 423 bales; exports, coastwise, 403 bales; sales 800 bales; stock, 25,533 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 283 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,671 bales.

NORFOLK, May 24.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 344 bales; exports coastwise, 190 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,862 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 33 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 1,250 bales.

BOSTON, May 24.—COTTON buoyant; Middling, 16¾c.; gross receipts, 1,239 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

MOBILE, May 24.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 112 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,172 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 20,108 bales.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—GRAIN—Nothing doing, generally held higher. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $5 40; Refined very firm at 23c.@23½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 44½c. RESIN steady at $2 10 for strained, $6 62½ for Extra Pale.

DETROIT, May 24.—WHEAT active; Extra, $1 51¼; No. 1 at $1 50; Amber, $1 45. CORN at 60¼c.@64¼c. OATS at 57c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 24—11½ A. M.—The Stock Exchange is closed today.

1 P. M.—The Stock Exchange being closed, the following are Street quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 90¾ for the old issue of 1865; Ten-forties, 89¼.

4 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 90¾ for the issue of 1865; Ten-forties, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 7 11-16d. for Middling.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 49s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—BACON—Short-ribbed Middles, 40s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. PLAYING WITH FIRE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart and Mrs. Barry and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st. and 6th-av. A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moulenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Deits and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. RANK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL. Irving-place, corner 15th-st. PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 53d-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE. 28th-st., corner Broadway. NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.

BROOKLYN RINK. Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av. GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Singing by Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg and other eminent artists, and a chorus of 500 voices.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The disappointed Communists are wreaking their vengeance on the public edifices and historical buildings of Paris. The Palace of the Tuileries is said to be entirely destroyed by fire, and the Louvre was burning, with a hope remaining that the magnificent galleries of art might yet be saved. The Palaces of the Legion of Honor and of the Council of State had been fired, and other edifices were said to be in flames. An explosion occurred at 1 P. M., near the centre of the city, believed to have been caused by blowing up the Hotel de Ville. Fighting from behind barricades was continued yesterday by the insurgents, but the forces of the Assembly steadily advanced from position to position, and the Federals were believed to be endeavoring to escape toward Belleville and Pantin. The Communal authorities, in reply to Gen. FABRICE's demand for the surrender of the Nationals implicated in the attack on Mr. WASHBURNE's residence, replied that they had ordered that the Embassy be held inviolate, and on hearing of the attack had ordered a Court-martial; but, as the guilty ones fled and could not be found, all they could do was to express the sorrow and indignation felt. The London *Times* regards the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, as proposed in the Treaty of Washington, as honorable to England, and declares the objects of both countries realized in its provisions, and that both countries have practically ratified it. The last census shows the population of London to be a little over three and a quarter millions. The result of the "Derby" yesterday was a general disappointment, as the favorite was "nowhere," and eight to one were the odds against the winner, Baron ROTHSCHILD's *Zephyr* colt. *Albert Victor* was second, and *King of the Forest* was third. Seventeen horses ran.... The German Reichstag has approved the additional clause of the postal treaty between the United States and Germany, reducing the rate to two and a half groschen (five cents) per half ounce.

GENERAL.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a memorial of claims against the Government of Venezuela, to the amount of $250,000, for losses to the claimants from the failure of that Government to fulfill its obligations connected with the construction of the railroad from Caracas to Palare, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate went into Executive Session on the treaty. After speeches by several Senators, the treaty was ratified, by a vote of 50 to 12, at 11 o'clock last night. The Senate adjourned till today.

Advices from Hayti state that the new Ministry has been dissolved through dissensions. A financial crisis is expected and a loan to the Government is improbable. All males between eighteen and sixty are to be impressed into the army. The City of St. Pierre has been declared in a state of siege. A great Catholic revival is in progress in Trinidad, in consequence of reported miracles by an image of the virgin.

Advices from Aspinwall say the steamer *Montijo*, now manned by rebels, had seized a quantity of coal belonging to the Pacific Navigation Company, and had landed 300 men within five miles of Panama. All efforts at reconciliation have failed, and cannon are planted in the streets of Panama.

The Presbyterian Convention in Chicago passed yesterday's session in the consideration of reports and matters pertaining to the welfare of the Church.

More fires are reported from various sections of the country. A cotton-mill was nearly destroyed in Norwich, Conn. A factory in Delaware, Ohio, was also damaged to the extent of $50,000. The Exchange Hotel, in Alliance, Ohio, was burned down. A flouring-mill near Newark, Ohio, was destroyed, and other destructive fires occurred in other parts of the West. A bank and several buildings were destroyed at Providence, R. I. Damage, $80,000.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod continued in session yesterday, at Philadelphia, and transacted some business, none of a very important character.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session yesterday morning, at Lincoln Hall, Washington. Nearly all the States were represented, with many delegates from the British Provinces. JOHN WANNAMAKER, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent President.

We are indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship *St. Louis* for courtesies.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil.

G. NEWMAN, a native of New-York, and assistant architect on the new City Hall, San Francisco, was found dead yesterday morning in the Occidental Hotel, in that city, having shot himself through the head. NEWMAN had been drinking to excess lately.

By direction of the President, a Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Philadelphia on the 29th inst.

DAVID MONTGOMERY, who murdered his wife in Rochester last November, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and remanded for sentence.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $118,600. The internal revenue receipts were $313,882.

The President yesterday handed over to the Internal Revenue Commissioner $50, which had been inclosed to the former with the statement that it belonged to the Internal Revenue Department.

The Treaty of Washington has been ratified in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 12. In voting down all amendments, the Senate showed its appreciation of the almost unanimous verdict of the public opinion of the country. The terms were such as both nations could subscribe with honor, and they are accordingly accepted by the great majority in Great Britain as well as the United States, as upon the whole a satisfactory basis for the settlement of existing disputes. The opposition to the Treaty in England will be found, when tested, to be as weak as it has proved to be here. In any case, the Treaty is safe, since in England the treaty-making power is constitutionally a prerogative of the Crown; and this prerogative, though seldom likely to be exercised in defiance of the opinions of the representatives of the people, will certainly be used now. There will be, as the Ministry has already conceded, a fair opening given for discussing the provisions of the Treaty. But there is no probability whatever of the English Cabinet being thrown out at present by a no-confidence vote on the Treaty. We may fairly hope that a dangerous series of disputes will now be finally adjusted.

A Party Without Principles.

No intelligent man can have followed the discussions which have been going on in Democratic circles during the past few months, without perceiving very clearly that the party is still in a state of chaos. It has neither leaders nor a policy. The only solid ground it had was cut from under its feet in the rebellion, and since then it has been merely struggling from one morass to another. It can now do nothing but hover on the outskirts of the Republican camp, and make "demonstrations" against it which end in renewed disappointments. There is nothing like unanimity in the party upon any one point. When one of its spokesmen delivers an opinion, his voice is instantly drowned in a wild tumult of contradictions. Indeed, the Democrats have been much more indebted to discontented Republicans latterly than to their own regular supporters. Senator SCHURZ has proved a more useful ally to them than any one of their recognized advisers. The reason is that they have no ideas of their own which have the faintest chance of being acceptable to the people, and therefore they are playing the game which some people describe as "waiting upon Providence." They can originate nothing themselves, but they hope they may gain some advantage from the mistakes of their opponents. They are groping in the dark for a policy, and eagerly clutch at the hands of men like Senator SCHURZ, on the desperate chance that they may be led by an accident to find something which will suit them.

The general issue upon which they fall back, when special issues fail them, is that the "Constitution has been strained." Now, supposing that to be the fact, which party is responsible for it? In revolutionary times all Constitutions, written or unwritten, are very likely to be severely strained, and the faction which precipitated the strife is generally held accountable for any subsequent vicissitudes. It is a spectacle not without its ludicrous side to behold the Democrats, who tried to tear the Constitution into a thousand pieces, complaining now that the men who preserved it are straining some of its provisions, and that they, the Democrats, cannot bear to see it injured. Why was not this anxiety displayed a few years ago? What would there be left of the Constitution today, or of the Government which was founded on it, or of the people who obeyed it, if the Democrats could have had their will in 1861? It is wonderful what reverence they possess for that instrument now. They are ready to fall down and worship it. The *World*, for instance, falls into a kind of religious ecstacy over its peculiar readings of the document every other day, yet the *World* did all that it could to assist the party which proposed to dissolve the United States, and construct two separate Governments out of the fragments. It tried then to make out that this project was in harmony with the Constitution, just as it now endeavors to prove that the party which saved the Constitution is acting in violation of its principles. Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, who is an able man, and not a trickster or a dreamer, appreciates the true position of the two parties in relation to the Constitution with perfect accuracy. He is too keen a man not to see, and too candid a man not to acknowledge, that the Secessionists alone menaced the existence of the Constitution. "The Constitution was struck down," he says in his recent letter, "by the assault upon Sumter, as all Constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed."

These are the words of a thoughtful man, having a soul within him nobler than that of any mere party hack; and they are much better entitled to attention than anything which has recently appeared in Democratic journals hereabouts. These two words, "hostile vigilance," in themselves express a policy—and it is a policy of which the Republicans are proud. The Democrats have constantly proved the need which exists of continued and unwearied vigilance, and the Republicans would deserve the execration of history, notwithstanding all their past services, if they now allowed the enemy to recover the main part of what they have lost. We have a policy to abide by, and no one who has eyes and will use them can fail to realize its importance. Is it to the Democrats that the country would be willing to commit the care of the Constitution—those very Democrats who so recently were forcibly withheld from utterly abolishing it? Do we ask the burglar whom we have caught entering the window at night to come in and guard our property while we return to our slumbers?

But, says another Democratic journal, you are investing the President with "Imperial power," we shall soon have "no Constitution left," "the Empire is imminent." No one has hitherto supposed that the Executive branch of the Government gained much by the "strains" put upon the Constitution. Some people have watched the legislative branch with more uneasiness—but to talk of an Empire being at hand is like the ravings of men whose minds are a little disordered. The Kuklux bill, upon which this terrible alarm is raised, is probably the last of all the measures necessitated by the Democratic revolution—and it is a measure which cannot be put in force until disorders have broken out in a State, so serious and so formidable, that the Governor of that State will be obliged to declare his inability to suppress them. It is a measure for preserving social order, without which all governments are an idle name. To found on such a bill as this the cry that you have made the Republic an Empire is to the last degree absurd. Sensible Democrats who disapprove of the bill do not believe that it makes the President an Emperor. Mr. ADAMS says nothing of that kind. The general result of all this is that the Democrats dare not or cannot declare their policy, but are obliged to fall back on vague talk about the "Constitution"—while the Republicans are determined not to allow any more armed insurrections to arise for the purpose of subverting that Constitution. This is a policy good enough for Republicans at present, so far as purely national politics are concerned.

Paris in the Hands of Its "Friends."

If the death-struggle of the Commune be a fair sample of MAZZINI's long-predicted "wars of the people," the world has had already more than enough of them. The wars of the dynasties were bad enough, but they had for the most part a merely human badness about them. This latest mode of warfare is simply fiendish. The Prussians bombarded Paris, as we know now, with considerable reluctance, and took every precaution that could have been expected of them to spare monuments whose beauty or whose historical associations made them as much the property of the civilized world as of France. Yet the Prussians were very freely characterized as something worse than Vandals, by these very Parisians who are creating a wilder havoc than their foes would ever have wrought. Unborn generations will curse the memory of the Commune for the deeds of yesterday. The Tuileries, with all its sad and shameful memories, has none more shameful than this, that its destruction was planned and executed by Frenchmen, who madly thought to extinguish the memory and the fame of its royal occupants by burning the palace which had sheltered them. The first revolution, with all its excesses, had no such acts as these. The *sans-culottes* razed the Bastille—the Communists laid the Hôtel de Ville in ruins, burned the Tuileries, and almost succeeded in robbing mankind of the priceless treasures with which centuries of genius have filled the Louvre. The palace of the Quai d'Orsay, that used to receive the meetings of the Council of State, has been fired too. So has the Prince of SALM's palace, devoted to the use of the Legion of Honor. "Honor and Fatherland" is the device surmounting the portico of this latter building. And now the champions of the liberties of Paris and the professed apostles of her regeneration, have sacrificed both in an orgy of wanton destruction.

Whatever latent virtues there may have been in the Communistic movement, it will never recover from the ineffaceable degradation of the 24th of May. It is altogether beside the mark to remember the floating vagabondage of all nations which obeyed the orders of the Central Committee. We shall, doubtless, hear before long that the real Vandals of the revolt were the thousands of Irish Fenians, the Belgians, the Poles, the Garibaldians, the recreant Germans, or the fanatical Englishmen, who fought under the red flag. But there is no explaining away the fact that the immolation of some of the noblest historical and architectural monuments which France or the world can show, was deliberately planned and prepared against the hour of defeat by the Committees of the Hôtel de Ville. Defenders of the Commune, like Mr. FREDERICK HARRISON, of the *Fortnightly Review*, have claimed our admiration for the simplicity and efficacy of the rule of the workmen of Paris. When the historical whitewashers have done with NERO, it will be time to seek an apologist for the completed régime of the men of the faubourgs. The despot was perhaps the more ignoble of the two, since he fiddled while his capital was burning, while they fought like desperadoes under similar circumstances. An individual case of moral monstrosity can, however, hardly appal us like its exhibition by a mass of professedly reasonable beings. The tyrant belonged to a type which history has not reproduced. The excesses of the mob of Paris derive their terrible significance from the fact that we might, any day, see them repeated. We have Mr. HARRISON's authority for stating that the destruction of the Column Vendôme showed the sympathy of the Communal leaders with the opinions of AUGUSTE COMTE. In this latest carnival, we wonder, also an outcome of what the Apostle of Positivism "publicly advocated in Paris twenty years ago?" Its friends claim that "the bloody vengeance of the Monarchists" will not blot out the Commune from the memory of the future. This is perfectly true. It has gained during the last two days an ignominy so colossal that future generations will be compelled to ransack the records of Mohammedan fanaticism for its parallel. Its sins against civilization are manifest, its sins against liberty will shortly be made equally apparent. The cause of municipal freedom has received for the present generation the stamp of insane license. Its enemies will not be slow to take advantage of its degradation, and its friends will hardly dare to claim any fellowship, however distant, with the men who left the fairest portion of Paris a heap of ashes, merely because they hated the dead who had embellished it, and the living who were coming into its possession.

The Police and the Street-Cars.

We are glad to see that the Police Commissioners will have an opportunity to decide the correctness of the views held by the civil Police Sergeant, who informed our correspondent, "R. G. W.," that no policeman would or could interfere to protect passengers on street-cars from any abuse short of violence constituting an actual breach of the peace. A test case has been made by the Fourth-avenue Railway Company, which may achieve the desirable settlement of this vexed question. About a week ago, one of the cars of that line was entered by three drunken and noisy roughs, who soon made themselves obnoxious to the rest of the passengers. The conductor's remonstrances were without effect, and he therefore stopped the car and summoned the nearest patrolman. That officer, however, declined to eject the offenders himself, but promised to protect the conductor in doing so. The latter thereupon put the three men out of the car, the officer standing by to see that they attempted no violence. Last Monday morning the conductor entered a complaint before the Police Commissioners against the patrolman for dereliction of duty, stating, at the same time, that he had no fault to find himself, and that the charge was made by instruction of the Superintendent of the road.

This, it will be seen, is a very similar case to that related by our correspondent, and if anything is not so strong. The men ejected had offended only in using boisterous and profane language, to the annoyance of their fellow passengers. They had not, so far as we are informed, threatened any person on the car, or violated any express rule of the company, such as the prohibition of smoking. The question, therefore, for the Commissioners to consider, is whether peaceable citizens are to be protected in public conveyances from insult, from gross infracture of common rights, from verbal as well as physical assaults, and whether their officers shall be required to preserve the same order on a street car and by the same means as in a theatre or any other public assemblage. In the latter place, there is no doubt that "R. G. W.'s" assailant would at once have been ejected by the Police, if not arrested. It is difficult to see why the rule which operates in one case, should not be enforced in the other.

We trust that the Commissioners will give this matter their serious attention, and let us know at once if their Sergeant was right in his rather narrow interpretation of a passenger's rights and a patrolman's duties. And if, as we confidently expect, they should give a more liberal construction to the law, the sooner their officers are instructed accordingly the better. Already in a Western Court, the Maine decision, defining it to be the duty of a passenger carrier to protect his patrons, not only from injury but from insult, as well by his own servants as by other passengers, has been confirmed. In the latter case, a passenger had entered and taken a seat in a car reserved expressly by a conspicuous notice for ladies and their escort only. When requested to retire by the conductor he refused, and was immediately set upon by that officer and two brakemen and severely beaten. A suit for damages against the Company brought him a verdict of nearly three thousand dollars, and what is of more importance to the public, a substantial affirmation of the doctrine enunciated by the Maine Courts.

With this view of the law once firmly and universally established, there ought to be no longer any such difficulty or doubt as that under which our correspondent suffered, and the Sergeant and Patrolman spoken of evidently labored. If a passenger on any public conveyance is entitled to protection from insult, and if the carrier, under pain of exemplary damages, is required to furnish that protection, insult of any description (and disorderly conduct or offensive language is an insult) becomes a violation of law and a breach of the public peace. Under such circumstances, the duty of Police officers would seem to be plain. In the case cited, wherein complaint has been brought—though the Company, we think, acted properly in bringing the question to authoritative decision—the Patrolman is hardly to be blamed. He seems to have acted with discretion, and in accordance with what appears to be in the force the general conception of his duties. Speaking broadly, it would be of little practical difference whether disorderly passengers were ejected by a policeman, or by the conductor acting under his protection. In a legal point of view, however, and for the sake of its moral influence, it would be well to have an exact definition of the powers and duties of a Police officer in such emergencies.

A Cup of Tea.

A new branch of industry has sprung up in China. The vast demand of outside barbarians for the fragrant herb "that cheers but not inebriates," has been the parent of a line of trade that is now said to be extremely flourishing. Rumors of the liberties taken with this choicest product of the Flowery Kingdom have long been rife. We have all heard of devices for giving artificial color and flavor to tea. As soon as particular brands have grown popular, our friend, the honest Chinaman, has displayed marvelous dexterity in counterfeiting them with cheaper sorts. What with the adroit use of chemicals, and the employment of divers subtle arts taught by long experience, the guileless Oriental long cheated his customers to his heart's content. In lands where tea and coffee are produced, the natives naturally learn to regard with contempt the taste of the foreigner. The beverage that is cloyed and disguised with sugar, they conceive, might as well be of inferior grade as not. If we intend to thicken our drink with honey, its original basis certainly becomes of less consequence. Still, European and American tea-drinkers did not care to be specially doctored for in this manner. Of late years, therefore, adulteration has been more sharply watched than formerly, and there is reason to think that the more unwholesome forms of it have been considerably repressed. The new device, in truth, is not one of counterfeiting, but of what we might call inflation.

It is announced on excellent authority that more than half a million pounds of willow leaf were made up at Shanghai last season, and palmed off as green tea. The willow leaf as prepared cannot be distinguished from green tea by the eye; but to cover the difference in taste, it has to be mixed with tea before being sold. It can be produced at a cost of about four cents a pound, and can be used in the proportion of twenty to forty per cent. of the whole mixture—so that it is easily seen what a profit the "little game" can be made to represent to the seller. According to Mr. MEDHURST, a resident official of the British Government, the preparation of the willow leaf for mixture with tea is openly practiced on the Hong-keu side of the Soo-chow Creek, and it "has become an industry which claims an important share of the attention of the villages of that and other localities." The banks of the small streams which abound in that region are thickly planted with willow-trees, the young leaves of which are collected in April and May, very much in the manner that the tea leaf is gathered. The leaves are then distributed in heaps on hard threshing-floors, and allowed to ferment slightly in the sun. Afterward the leaves are treated exactly like those of the ordinary tea-plant. That is to say, they are arranged in classes according to size, and then roasted in common tea-ovens. The blended stuff thus ultimately produced is probably not deleterious to health; but it is not the less a fraud than that which was lately discovered in London, and which consisted in selling for tea, intermixed with the genuine article, a large quantity of "dirt and steel filings." Probably the "dirt" consisted of tea-dust, which is sometimes sold by the chest at trade sales in China for about two cents a pound, and which subsequently is resold, after being craftily qualified, for about a dollar.

The increased demand for certain favorite products of universal consumption holds out strong inducements to rascality, and, just as coffee is doctored with chicory and tea with willow, many other articles are subjected to base admixture and imitation. These processes, as applied to wines and spirits, are notorious, and possibly they conduce in some measure to temperance. Such a consolation can hardly apply to the adulteration of tea, which, besides being consumed by all classes and ages, is almost at the present day an absolute dietetic necessity. At least, it is hard to see how the drive and nervous wear and tear of modern life, particularly at great centres of activity, could be sustained in the absence of a sedative so universally depended upon. It is therefore satisfactory to know that we shall not always be so much at the mercy of trans-oceanic manufacture as we now are. The culture of the tea-plant is being energetically pushed at various points in this country, and the home supply in a few years more will be, no doubt, very large. Growers may have to rely, to a considerable extent, on Chinese labor; but this will have advantages as well as drawbacks, and the latter need not include the illicit consumption of willow.

The Problems of Republican Politics.

As we live under a government "of the people, by the people, for the people," it follows that just in proportion as the people perform their governing functions and duties promptly, regularly, and intelligently on the one hand, or neglect them on the other, will they enjoy good or suffer bad administration. Unfortunately, a great portion of the public is not only falling into a chronic habit of neglecting and shirking its political duties, but what is worse, it is falling into the habit of thinking, and may end in believing, the fatal error that the many evils which grow out of this very neglect, are inherent in our republican system. It must be confessed that the experiment has hitherto been made under exceptionally favorable circumstances. We began in the enthusiasm of a religious and political persecution. We were isolated from national contact and rivalry. We had the stern and powerful traditions of simplicity, economy, and integrity. We were spared the jealousy and conflict of class distinctions. We had a wilderness wherein to build, and a continent whereon to spread. We had cheap land and rural populations. With the exception of the institution of negro slavery, we had equal rights and freedom of conscience. It is not easy to imagine the founding and growth of a nation under conditions which should more completely remove the usual sources of external danger and internal difficulty.

But these things do not exhaust the requirements of national growth. Take any nation under average and normal conditions, and from day to day it evolves new phases and relations of life, imperatively demanding changes and reforms in government. Could history have been truly written, it would show that more revolutions have originated in public necessity than in individual ambition. With the United States, this daily growth and expansion have reached a point where they will force new questions and problems of administration upon the public attention in a most unmistakable and unavoidable way. The average citizen, chasing the phantom of his brown-stone front and half a million in stocks, may be quite indifferent as to whether we annex San Domingo, whether we ratify the Treaty of Washington, and even who may be next President. But if he ignores these questions there are others upon him nearer home. What does he think of Erie swindles, of Tammany rule, of gagging acts, of coal strikes? How does he like legislative corruption and factional usurpation?

There is urgent need of political study on the part of our thinkers, and of political action on the part of our people. The first is especially essential, since the day is nearly past when the liberty and property of the citizen can be safely trusted to men whose daily and nightly aspiration extends no further than to reach the greatest skill in partisan intrigues and caucus manipulations. Gigantic combinations for political and commercial fraud confront us on every hand. They propose to seize the management of great corporations, the control of States, nay, the very destiny of the Republic itself is threatened. They will multiply with the marvelous increase of our population, and grow in strength with the growing importance of local interests. We are not yet at the end of this chapter of conspiracies for money, and for power. But few years will elapse before it may be possible for one man to control the revenues of a continuous line of railroad from New-York to San Francisco. Prompt political action by the masses is imperative; but intelligent political direction is equally essential. It is not enough to unearth the evil, to denounce it, even to vote it down in the excitement of a first chase. It will grow like the heads of a hydra, unless our legislators have the wisdom and patience to bind and disable it, from year to year, with constitutional restrictions, with statutory safeguards, and oppose to it the barricades of an unsullied Judiciary and an unbought Press.

MINOR TOPICS.

The plan of "manipulating" juries does not always fail. What the tone of public opinion may be if FOSTER escapes the fate which the law awards to murderers, there cannot be much difficulty in anticipating. But after the remarkable trial which we have witnessed, and Judge CARDOZO's charge, it would have been strange if the jury had rendered a verdict without hesitation. What everybody knows is this—a peaceable citizen was shamefully insulted in a street car, threatened with violence, and then deliberately killed with an iron bar. If this was not a cruel and cold-blooded murder, then all other men who have suffered for murder on the gallows suffered unjustly. There are many circumstances in connection with this trial upon which it will be our duty to comment hereafter—but in the meantime we may quote the following remarks which appeared in that shrewd journal, the Springfield *Republican*, on May 19. They will be read with interest just now:

> "The man who brutally murdered Mr. PUTNAM for the offense of trying to protect ladies from insult, will not be punished if certain eminent politicians can prevent it. It is certainly a curious circumstance that Mr. W. O. BARTLETT should have happened into the Court-room just at the moment the prisoner's counsel felt compelled, by the state of his health, to ask the Court for an associate, and that Judge CARDOZO, who is an intimate friend of the politicians in question, should have at once pitched upon the new comer as the man to fill that position. With CARDOZO to preside, BARTLETT to defend, and a jury of donkeys to pass upon his case, FOSTER's chance of escaping the hands of the Sheriff is of the brightest. But he and his powerful friends should not forget that it does not require the Sheriff to noose a rope, and that the lamp-post has been found before now to make a very fair substitute for the gallows."

Our merchants are indebted to Dr. BELL, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, for an exposure of the official malpractices connected with the Health Officer's Department. How far Dr. CARNOCHAN is personally responsible for the abuses that have been practiced in connection with his office, we have no means of knowing; but if, as has been stated, the blame lies at the door of his assistant, Mr. REID, the Doctor owes it to himself to remove the cause of complaint by substituting a more competent or more honest deputy. But, independent of the action of the present incumbent of the Health Office, the statements made by Commissioner BELL are valuable as showing the rottenness and corruption of the whole system of Quarantine under the laws as they now exist. There is no reason or justice in a system whereby the legitimate fees of the Health Officer may reach the sum of $50,000 per annum, and his actual fees $100,000 more. As the law now exists, the position of Health Officer of the port of New-York is more lucrative than that of any official in the United States, and the whole burden falls upon the commerce of the port which ought to be as unrestricted and as free from extortion as possible.

For the week ending May 20, the number of small-pox seizures amounted to fifty-five, being fourteen less than during the previous week, and five in excess of those for the week ending May 6. Other contagious diseases show a threatening upward movement, this being specially notable in the increase of typhoid cases from two to eleven, and that of typhus seizures from none to four. The Board of Health has shown itself to be perfectly aware of the pestilential influence exerted by the condition of numerous undrained up-town lots. Yesterday the City Sanitary Inspector recommended that the water-course between Ninety-first and Ninety-third streets and Second and Third avenues be thoroughly drained by other means than sewers. If the powers granted by the bill lately passed at Albany only enable the Board, as in this instance, to "refer" the matter to the Department of Public Works, we are likely to have an unchecked abundance of malarial fevers during the Summer. It would be absurd to expect TWEED to give his charitable donation at Christmas were his Department to be administered in the public interest during the rest of the year. A few hundred victims of pestilence as a consequence of shameful neglect, will not sensibly tarnish the laurels of the beneficent "Boss," and it certainly will make no sensible impression on the allegiance of his followers. If the Board of Health be really impotent to compel the public safety to be respected in this matter of drainage, let it be a little more outspoken in its condemnation of the man who disregard its recommendations. Otherwise let it not complain should it be charged with the full measure of the responsibility.

A convention has been called by the Dominion Annexation Society, to meet at Niagara Falls on July 4. Annexation has not been much agitated in Canada of late. The question was indirectly an issue in the late Nova Scotia election, and is apparently losing ground. The party opposed to confederation, which party embraces all the annexationists of that Province, though retaining a majority of the Legislature, lost several members. Previous to the election, the argument was used by the confederationists that a victory for the opposition would be one in favor of annexation to the United States, and the result shows that in Nova Scotia annexation is not so popular as it was four years ago. If this feeling has extended throughout Canada, the time for holding the Convention is inauspicious. The Canadian advocates of annexation have also made another mistake. The Convention as called, will, if all the delegates attend, be so large as to be unwieldy. Two delegates from each Congressional district of the United States, and two from each Parliamentary district of the Dominion, will, if all send delegates, make a Convention considerably larger than our National Nominating Conventions. But as the interest in annexation on this side of the line is confined to a small circle, there is danger that the Convention will be so palpable a failure as to extinguish, for the present, the hopes of its promoters.

In Kentucky the campaign has been opened on the part of the Republicans with great vigor. Gen. HARLAN, the Republican nominee for Governor, has already taken the stump, and will contribute his best efforts to command success. The Democracy are largely in the majority, and Kentucky is counted by them among the sure States. The supineness of the last Legislature, its evident fear of the Kuklux, and its failure to adopt any of the measures recommended by the progressive wing of the party, disgusted many who had always acted with the Democracy, but it was resolved to await the action of the State Convention before breaking from the party. The State Convention was controlled by the same counsels as the Legislature, and unless the dissatisfied Democrats vote with the Republicans, they will not find a ticket in accordance with their advanced views. The Republican Convention met all questions of State and national polity squarely and adopted a platform broad enough for all desiring the welfare of their State to stand upon. The Republicans have entered on the work of redeeming Kentucky with a will, and though the task will require extraordinary exertions, they have faith to believe that they will succeed.

According to a cable telegram, the English metropolis has been found to contain over three and a quarter millions of people. This shows an increase of nearly half a million, or sixteen per cent., in ten years. The metropolitan district now contains one-ninth of the entire population of the United Kingdom, and of this huge agglomeration of human beings, every seventh man is in receipt of public charity. It was stated a few weeks ago in the House of Commons, that the annual cost of the relief given to the poor of London was $7,330,000, and that in ten years the cost had increased eighty-four per cent. That is to say, the cost of maintaining the class in receipt of public alms has increased sixty-eight per cent. faster than the growth of the population. A fact more significant of the highly morbid character of the growth of the English metropolis could hardly be looked for.

The cotton-growing States will, it is reported, produce this year a crop of reduced average. The season thus far has been cold and rainy, and therefore unpropitious. Much of the cotton land on the Mississippi, Red, and other rivers, on which the largest crops are produced, have been flooded nearly the whole season. A much smaller average has been planted, and the crop will, according to present indications, fall considerably short of that of 1870. The prospect would be very gloomy for the South, if the planters had this, as in former years, especially before the war, relied wholly on cotton. New ideas with regard to farming are fortunately obtaining considerable influence in the South. Many planters have discovered that mixed farming yields more certain returns than dependence on one crop. This year, in many of the cotton States, the planters will raise corn and live stock sufficient to provide for the wants of themselves and their laborers. These they have heretofore purchased with the proceeds of their cotton crop. The yield of corn will, it is said, be very large—much the largest ever produced in the South. At this rate, cotton will soon come to be regarded in the States, which have heretofore depended solely on it, as the tobacco crop is in Virginia—not as a subsistence, but merely as a ready-money crop.

YACHTING.

The First Regatta of the Season—Fourth Season of the Manhattan Club.

The yachting season was opened, yesterday, with the Manhattan Yacht Club's fourth annual regatta. The day being particularly fine, although the wind was unpropitious for racing, a very large number of the Club members and their friends assembled on board the steamer *Fort Lee*, which had been chartered for the occasion. The yachts which contested for prizes were divided into two classes:

First Class—*Nancy*, Commodore SIMPSON; *Sarah*, Capt. McCABE; *Mystery*, V. C. COOPER.

Second Class—*Emma Sophia*, JACOB VARIAN; *Sophia V.*, J. M. VARIAN; *Skip-Jack*, J. D. BRASSINGTON; *Bos*, Capt. ISLIP.

The course for the first class was from the club-house foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to Sands Point buoy and return, a distance of thirty miles; for second class, from club-house to Fort Schuyler and return, twenty miles.

The signal for starting was given at 12¼, and immediately all got ready. The wind at the time was very light, and what little there was was adverse, consequently getting away was a series of "tacks," in which much good management was shown by the *Mystery*, the *Bos* and the *Skip-Jack*, which three took the lead, *Bos* being first. Off Ward's Island, the *Nancy*, who was doing well, made a great mistake by making a wide tack, by which the lost ground that she was unable afterward to recover. Off Riker's Island, *Bos* led, with *Mystery* and *Skip-Jack* close astern, the others being far off. Between that point and Fort Schuyler, *Skip-Jack*, all the time hugging the shore, crept up slowly and managed to obtain the lead. At this time the wind had almost entirely died out, and the *Nancy* and *Emma Sophia* being becalmed, withdrew from the race. The others crept along, passing Fort Schuyler in the following order: *Skip Jack*, *Sophia V.*, *Bos*, *Mystery* and *Sarah*, the latter two very close. The first-class boats continued their race to Sand's Point, and had an exciting contest. The second-class returned to the home stake-boat, and when about half way there a good breeze sprang up, which bowled them along merrily. The order in which the boats came in was: *Skip-Jack*, *Sophia V.*, *Bos*, *Mystery* and *Sarah*, *Skip-Jack* and *Mystery* winning the prizes in their respective classes. The officers of the Club are: Commodore, S. M. SIMPSON; Vice-Commodore, J. M. CROKER; Rear-Commodore, S. A. VARIAN; Secretary, Mr. ISLIP; Treasurer, J. M. VARIAN. The Manhattan Club proposes another race shortly.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

Opening of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

Six Hundred Delegates Present—Address of Welcome—Prayers for Great Britain and the United States and for Mr. Colfax—Addresses—A Visit of the Indian Delegation—Other Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The first day's session of the Sixteenth Annual International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations has already proven a happy augury of the complete success of the Convention as a whole. To the surprise of everybody, nearly 600 delegates took seats promptly at the opening, at 10 A. M. They had been coming in all night, an extra train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought in a large Western delegation at 1 A. M., who remained in the depot for an hour, while the Entertainment Committee was preparing their assignments. Three hundred more arrived on the New-York express, at 7½ A. M., which with thirteen car-loads was an hour late, Then, at 10 A. M., another installment of a hundred from the North and North-west, and at 1 P. M. still another, while the New-York day express, at 5 P. M., landed seven car-loads more. A very good representation from the South is also here, every State but three being represented, viz., Arkansas, Texas and Georgia; while all the Northern States are represented save Nevada and Oregon. New-England, of course pours out her wealth of earnest, Christian men. The Committee on Entertainment met the delegates at the depot, and at once assigned all who desired to the residences of citizens, who entertain them as guests during their stay. Thus far, of the total number who have arrived, they have assigned 420 to such homes. In addition to the delegates, a very large number of members of associations and association people, with many clergymen interested in this noble and powerful work have also arrived to enjoy the occasion and its precious influences, so that there are in Washington to-night scarcely less than twelve hundred Christian men and women, all engaged in pressing on the Christ-like work of lifting up humanity from the degradation of sin and pointing the way to eternal life. Your Christian readers will regard it as a most inspiring scene, and all must admire the power and effect of such a vigorous organization against the powers of darkness.

THE OPENING SCENE.

Nothing since the grand Peace Jubilee in Boston, when 10,000 voices were raised in magnificent volume in the tune of old "Coronation," has been grander than the scene today, when from 1,000 lungs, from deep bass to treble tenor, rolled up the volume of sound in the same inspiring hymn. The preparations by the Washington Association were complete in their character, and the stage looked enchanting with its burden of fragrant flowers and sparkling fountains playing among the rose-leaves. Mrs. President GRANT, with happy appreciation of their wants, opened her conservatory to the Decoration Committee for all they wanted, while Gen. CAPRON, of the Agricultural Department, sent basketsful of his floral gifts, and the Congress Gardens yielded their brilliant treasures in great profusion on the magical order of Senator MORRILL'S Library Committee. The Convention was formally called to order by J. S. MCLEAN, President of the Fifteenth Convention. The Vice-Presidents of the last Convention were invited to take seats upon the platform. After singing the hymn "Coronation," the Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. NOBLE; prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the audience uniting with him at the close of the "Lord's Prayer." After singing the hymn "Stand up for Jesus," Rev. Dr. ROAKIN, of the First Congregational Church, led in prayer. A resolution was offered by F. H. SMITH that T. H. K. ENOS, of Indianapolis, be elected temporary Secretary of this Convention, and Mr. ENOS took his place upon the platform. The President then welcomed the delegates to the Convention as follows:

MY BRETHREN: I, as President of this Convention, welcome you here to this City of Washington and to this meeting of the Convention. Many of us have been here before, and experienced the blessedness and joy of meeting and communing with each other on the great work which we have in view. I know, for my own part, that often when troubled with the cares of business life at home, I remember the dear ones I have met from year to year at these Conventions, and my heart thrills with joy that, setting aside these cares, I can come here to meet with you, and I feel encouraged and blessed, and I know that many hundreds here have just the same feelings and desires. Many of you, however, are here for the first time, and you have come here desiring to know how we do this work, and desiring to be strengthened and helped yourselves. I trust that our meeting will be so blessed by the spirit of God and by our own careful exertions that these new ones may go home rejoicing, and be greatly benefitted and blessed by this association, and that they shall pronounce our work a great success. God smiles upon it, angels assist in it, men and women everywhere believe in its heavenly mission and wish it God-speed. How many mothers in these States and in all parts of these lands rejoice today in the return of a prodigal son, through the instrumentality of these associations, in the joy and peace of seeing them clothed and in their right mind! How many sisters, how many wives who have learned to bless God for the Young Men's Christian Association, for young men who have been snatched from dissipation and crime by its influence! Therefore we can claim the promise of God that He will exceedingly bless us and strengthen us for the fight. Why is this work a success? It is because so far as possible we carry out the injunction and command of our blessed Saviour which He gave as a new commandment, we are to love one another and to love the Lord Jesus Christ and our neighbor as ourselves. This has been the basis of our operations, the corner-stone of our work. Let us not be ashamed of Jesus. Wherever we be, let us live for Christ and work for Him. It is a singular coincidence with reference to this Convention, you will pardon me for mentioning it, that it is our Queen's Birth-day, [Applause long continued,] that by your real kindness and love I have been placed here to call you to order in the Capital of this great country, in the City of Washington today, and this just following after the High Commission, which has finished its work and handed in a treaty which I trust will be ratified by both countries. [Great applause.] I rejoice to know that your President, Gen. GRANT, has done all in his power to further this great treaty and to assist in bringing it to a conclusion, and that your Senate is likely soon to ratify it. There is not in this much in connection with our Association, but there is this about it, that we as young men, representing different countries, coming here to talk about Christ, are making our mark in these countries, and we are drawing them together, making each other feel that there is a tie which is above any nationality. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

A committee of seven, on credentials, was then appointed; also a committee of one from each State and Territory on permanent organization. This last Committee gives a good idea of the extended representation present, and is as follows: Henry J. Cowles, Madison, Wis.; David Bentley, Montreal; Thomas J. Wilkie, Toronto, Ontario; James K. Blair, Truro, N. S.; A. B. Bottsford, St. Johns, N. B.; Charles Palmer, Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island; A. J. Chase, Portland, Me.; Hiram Smart, Plaistow, N. H.; Mr. Stevens, Rutland, Vt.; George E. Lovejoy, Lowell, Mass.; E. H. Holden, Providence, Rhode Island; D. Carr, Bridgeport, Conn.; John J. Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; D. C. English, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Geo. Mears, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. G. Berger, Baltimore, Md.; H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Woolton, Indianopolis, Ind.; D. I. Palte, Springfield, Ill.; R. S. Goodman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; T. McClary, Red Wing, Minn.; John E. Chelphin, Nebraska; F. H. Smith, Washington; H. W. Beadle, Alexandria, Va.; William H. Irwin, Wheeling, West Va.; S. J. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.; E. F. Stokes, Greenville, S. C.; C. F. Mawley, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. R. Lindsay, Covington, Ky.; L. A. Rudisell, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Allen R. Foot, St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Brown, New-Orleans, La.; J. S. Diehl, San Francisco, Cal. A Committee on Temporary Business was then appointed, consisting of seven members, with M. R. BARNARD, of Indianapolis, as Chairman. Mr. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Press, the clergymen of Washington and all other clergymen present, and also all members of associations not regularly accredited as delegates, be constituted as corresponding members of this Convention: which was agreed to.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Mr. R. R. MCBERNEY, of New-York, moved that leave be granted to the Committee to retire, and that until the Committee on Permanent Organization is ready to report that the time of the Convention be occupied in devotional exercises, which was agreed to. Announcement of the death of J. R. OSGOOD, a member of the Indianapolis Association, communicated in a telegram from Indianapolis was made by the Secretary. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, suggested that Brother THANE MILLER offer prayer in behalf of the two nations and their heads, and also in behalf of the Vice-President, whom he learned was still at the Capitol indisposed. In offering prayer Brother MILLER thanked God for the loving-kindness and care which had followed the two nations since their existence, he prayed that forever, as long as the two nations shall exist, nothing but love and harmony and peace may prevail between them—[Voices, "Amen."]—that they may love each other as brothers indeed, and seek only, in all their transactions with each other, to act as brothers indeed, and to do righteousness, and to do that which shall honor God and bring salvation to the nations. He thanked God for the example that that godly woman, the Queen, had set, not only to her nation, but to the world, in her Christian life, and prayed that its influence might be extended, that she might experience rich spiritual blessings, and finally receive an eternal reward. The President and Vice-President of the United States were fervently prayed for, that they might be protected and guided in their temporal and spiritual relations. Vice-President COLFAX, as the friend of the Associations, was especially remembered in Mr. MILLER'S prayer. The manner of this gentleman, well known to all old Association people, attracted new and increased admiration today. He is nearly blind, yet has such complete command of all his faculties that he has for three years in succession presided over the annual Conventions with such remarkable grace, efficiency, spirit and success that he has narrowly escaped the presidency of every succeeding Convention. In address and in prayer his countenance is bright with that beautiful light which can only come from a heart possessing that peace which passeth all understanding. Mayor EMERY and Senator WILSON were then invited to the platform, the remainder of the time, until 12 o'clock, was spent in devotional exercises, prayers being offered and exhortations made by Gen. HOWARD, Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of Washington, and several delegates. The Business Committee then presented the following report and recommendation:

BUSINESS.

That the Convention hold one continuous session today, closing at 3 P. M.; that a recess take place from 12½ to 1 o'clock, to be followed by a devotional meeting of fifteen minutes; at 1¼, reports of the Executive Committee and their agents to be read, followed by remarks from the corresponding members of the States and Territories in which they reside; that the arrangements of the local Reception Committee for the evening meeting be adopted; the hour for assembling to-morrow be at 9 o'clock, the first half hour to be spent in devotional exercises; that the last fifteen minutes before recess today be occupied by Brother GEORGE A. HALL in an account of the religious interest of this city.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then presented the following nominations: For President, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn., President of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association. For Vice-Presidents, R. R. McBurney, of New-York; S. J. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.; Charles Callender, Newark, N. J.; Noah Brooks, San Francisco, Cal.; T. James Claxton, Montreal; M. S. Crosby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. H. Kendrick, Providence, R. I.; M. R. Barnard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Clinton Lloyd, Washington City; C. B. Fisk, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Palmer, Prince Edwards Island; Wm. B. Simpson, Wheeling, West Va. For Secretaries, T. H. K. Enos, Indianapolis, Ind.; William H. Hobbs, Portland, Me.; H. J. Cowles, Madison, Wis. On motion the vote for the election of President was taken by rising, and JOHN WANNAMAKER was unanimously elected amid loud applause. The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected in the same manner. On motion of Brother STUART, a committee of two, consisting of Brothers J. S. MACLEAN, of Halifax, and H. THANE MILLER, of Cincinnati, the two last Presidents, be appointed to conduct the President to the chair. On taking the Chair the President spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I am deeply sensible of the high honor that you have bestowed upon me. I have no words to thank you. There are some things that we cannot speak out even to each other. I can only whisper what my heart feels in the ear of Him whom we love best, and thank Him for it, and ask Him to bless you all. I never felt so weak in my life. I never shrank from anything as much as I do to take this place today. But if Christ wants me, I am ready to answer to his bidding. I ask you to pray much for the officers you have elected today, I ask you to keep in mind the grand purpose for which we have come. As I passed along the streets this morning, I thought of the last time that I was in Washington, nearly four years ago, when we with many others were walking along these streets keeping step to the music of the band, and hastening to the Capitol to pay our homage to the grand soldier, the nation's President; but I rejoice far more today that we have come marching with the songs of Zion, under the banner of the Cross, to gather around the King of Kings, and in the song that we have sung, to crown Jesus "Lord of all." [Applause.] Dear brethren, keep that in view. It is for the glory of Christ that we have come; it is to get nearer to the Cross. Let the song rise then often from our hearts, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." A little lesson came to me of our weakness as I sat there thinking of the vast interests that centre in this Convention. These beautiful flowers filled my eye, and then I caught that little delicate vine that held them there, and I thought that the vine that reaches up to the loving hand of God in answer to prayer would send to us beautiful gifts of His favor and His grace. Let us remember this today. Dear brethren, let us one and all forget ourselves and see only Jesus. One word more. Some one said that we are men of mark. Let it be felt in Washington that we have made our mark. Reference has been made to the birthday of the Queen. God bless her. [Applause.] May many birthdays be still given to her. But let it be said by some while the brethren of this Convention are met in Washington, let it be said by some, "I have been born again; I rejoice in finding Christ as my Savior." Let us one and all make a grand treaty with Christ to work for Him, take this land for Him and labor for Him, as we have never done in those days we have passed. Will you join, dear brethren, in singing that familiar hymn, "Oh, for a closer walk with God," and then after the last verse, which is a consecration song, be led in prayer by this dear, blessed man from whom we have learned so much, the retiring President. Let him take us to the Throne of Grace, asking for God's spirit upon us while we stay here.

Mr. MACLEAN then offered a fervent prayer. The First Secretary, Mr. ENOS, offered his resignation, which was accepted, and JOHN J. PLATT, of Poughkeepsie, New-York, elected in his stead.

WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Announcement was made of the presence of R. A. TARLETON, Esq., representing the Association of London, England, and JOHN FERNOLD, Esq., of the Leeds, England, Association. They were invited to the platform, the audience rising to welcome them. Rev. GEORGE A. HALL, General Secretary of the Washington Association, and a most efficient worker, was invited to make a few remarks in regard to the work which had been done in Washington preceding the Convention. Mr. HALL said: "I would only say that the Master is here in a very wonderful manner. Jesus of Nazareth is passing through our city, and is speaking to the children of men very loudly. We have had a most delightful season during these ten days that have passed. We have only to ask that you pray for an answer to the prayer or semi-prophecy of one our city pastors made the other day when he stated that it was somewhat singular that this ten days' meeting, though appointed without thought of such a coincidence, happened to be on the very days when some of the churches were celebrating the ten days before Pentecost. His prayer was, that as the coming Sabbath will be a day for the celebration of Pentecost, that everybody might pray that it might, indeed, be a Pentecost for the city and the nation represented here. Mr. HALL then referred to the social reception to be held in the evening, at the Congregational church. They would be told then about these meetings. They would be told how burdened souls had risen and said, "Pray for us." How stricken and wounded souls had been pointed to the Savior.

LUNCH.

Announcement was then made that a lunch of sandwiches and lemonade would be furnished gratuitous to the delegates in the building adjoining the Association, on D-street, with the compliments of the Washington Association. The Convention then took a recess of half an hour. After recess fifteen minutes were spent in devotional exercises, led by Mr. ROWLAND, of Boston. EDGAR A. HUTCHINS, Esq., of New-York, then read a report of the Executive Committee, a synopsis of which appeared in today's TIMES.

A VISIT FROM THE INDIANS.

Pending this VINCENT COLLYER, Esq., sent word to Mr. GEO. H. STEWART that the Arapahoe and Cheyenne chiefs, now visiting the city, had, after seeing a great deal of the physical power of the Government in a visit to the Navy-yard, expressed a desire to see more evidence of its moral power by a visit to the chamber of the men of peace. Word was at once sent that they would be cordially received, and they soon arrived, and were placed on the stage, giving rise to much curiosity and gratification in the audience. Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS CONVENTION: It is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I appear before you today. I have within me a sentiment that this occasion is ordered by Providence, that His hand is in it, that His power is over it, as I believe it to be in more of the events of life than generally is acknowledged. [Applause.] But I find myself today in the presence of a body of men who acknowledge, as I believe, the duty of fulfilling and executing the last great testament of the Saviour of mankind, "Go into the world and preach my Gospel to all men." [Applause.] And it so happens under his administration and guidance and direction, that this body of men, actuated by this sentiment, meet here today those who have never heard the Gospel. It seems a fit occasion to return to Him thanks for His mercies, and to renew within ourselves a pledge of the obligation that rests upon us to execute the trust and duty that he has devolved upon us. I have come, gentlemen, to say this much, and to add to it that while you have met here to discharge this great duty, you happened, if that is a proper word to use, to meet the representatives of certain tribes of Indians who are uncivilized, and who have hitherto been enemies of the Government and of the people, but whom I know today desire to bow to the authority of the United States and to learn the obligations of Christianity. [Applause.] Those persons to whom I refer represent three great nations or tribes of Indians. The Arapahoes, the Cheyennes and the Wichitas. I have been with them several days. I have conversed with them. They have avowed themselves desirous of abandoning their present modes of life, to live no longer by the hunt, as they call it, and to learn the arts of civilization, and to become acquainted with the duties of civilized life, and to know, also, the obligations of Christianity and benevolence. I am satisfied that that which they have seen of the power and of the influence of civilization has impressed them profoundly. That if they left their native fields and prairies in doubt in regard to the sentiments of the people toward them, this doubt has been removed. That they feel convinced that these sentiments of humanity which we have toward them are real, and that they desire to respond to these sentiments and be at peace with our people. I do not wish now, gentlemen, to prolong these remarks. These three nations to which I have adverted are here represented, some by more and some by less of the members of their nations. They will be introduced to you severally by Mr. COLLYER, and he will notify you as he introduces them to which nation they belong; and if you desire to hear their sentiments from their own lips, you can hear it through their interpreters. [Applause.] I only mention to you, gentlemen, that one of the nations (the Arapahoes) is here represented by its principal chief, LITTLE RAVEN, and by their principal chief warrior, POWDER FACE. Strange names to us, but to them as significant and as proper as any we can find applied to ourselves. This man, LITTLE RAVEN, as you will see when he comes before you, is a man of native strength, and you will feel that the same God that breathed into you the breath of life, gave him his existence. [Applause.] You will see that he is a man of power, endowed by nature with intellect, and all that he wants, in order to build houses and railroads, and steam-boats and churches, is to know the Lord and his Redeemer. [Applause.] What work can you be engaged in more noble directly in the fulfillment of the great duties of Christianity than in communing with these men, and knowing more of them and making them know more of you than either of you have known of each other before. And now, gentlemen, with these remarks I shall ask Mr. COLLYER to introduce these gentlemen, and if you desire you can converse with them through their interpreter. [Applause.]

THE TALK OF THE INDIANS.

Gen. HOWARD then led in prayer, and the delegates sang "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," when the "pow-wow" began. Mr. COLLYER, Secretary of the Indian Commissioners, introduced LITTLE RAVEN, of the Arrapahoes, and he, through an interpreter, made a few remarks to the effect that he had traveled a great distance, and now had great confidence in the power of the white man, and knew his power to be much greater than he thought before he started. He was satisfied, after seeing the great works of the white man, that the Great Spirit is helping them, and he hoped that the Great Spirit of the white man would help the red men and aid them.

BUFFALO GOOD, of the Wachitas, was next introduced, and, through his interpreter, said: This country was given to the Indian, and when white man came, Indian helped him; now white man get rich and Indian poor. He didn't know how this was, unless it was from the better medicine of the white man, and he now wanted to take white man's medicine. The Great Spirit has given the white man better medicine than he gave the Indians. That is the only way he can account for the way they are living now. He says he would like to have the Great Spirit give them the same medicine as the white men. He speaks for the Chickasaws, the Cherokees and all his brother men. His friend, Mr. COLLYER, told him to come here today and he would see the young men of the nation, and these are the men he wants to talk to. So far he has talked to the men who have governed the nation, and they have paid no attention to it; but now he is talking to the men who are going to govern the nation, and he is in hopes that now—— [The audience had anticipated the conclusion of the sentence, and immense applause and loud laughter greeted this exhibition of savage wit.

LITTLE ROBE and others declined to speak. Mr. COLLYER said that these Indians had had an engagement at the Navy-yard today; but when they had this meeting explained to them, they said they would come here, for they wished to learn, and when they returned to their homes they wished the Government to aid them in building school-houses, &c.

Mr. G. H. STUART was, on motion of Gen. HOWARD, requested to convey the sentiments of the Convention to the visitors, and Mr. STUART addressed them through the interpreters, saying there were two pictures, one representing forty millions of white people, and the other a people who had been wronged. Justice had been too slow; but there was a bright side. Their Great Father before his inauguration had said he wanted to do justice to the Indian, and justice should be written on his banners. The members of the Convention would pray for these men on their return, and he hoped that the day was not far distant when on the floor of such Conventions there would be delegations of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c., and Little Ravens in the chair. [Applause.]

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. MCBURNEY, who had been elected First Vice-President, declined, and Mr. L. P. ROWLAND, of Boston, was chosen in his stead. The Convention then adjourned for the day. Among the objects for which prayer was offered in the Convention today was the City of Paris, news of the burning of the palaces having been received during the session. Immediately after adjournment the New-England delegation went into caucus for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the Convention next year at Lowell. They will find a strong opponent in Cleveland, which city competes strongly for the honor, with many advantages of centrality, accessibility and vigorous growth.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Open-air exercises were conducted in the evening at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Ninth-street, presided over by Mr. K. A. HURNELL, and on the Patent-office steps, by Mr. G. A. HALL, which meetings were well attended and interesting remarks delivered. At 8 o'clock Mr. BURNELL opened a metting in Calvary Baptist Church, which continued for an hour and drew together many of the delegates and their friends. The welcome reception at the Congregational Church proved to be a most interesting affair. The church was densely crowded and standing room was at a premium, although the building will seat 2,000 people. Among those on the platform were President GRANT, Secretary DELANO, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, and others. Mr. F. H. SMITH, President of the Washington Association, presided. The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," which was followed by reading a portion of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. G. MCCAULEY, D. D. President GRANT was then introduced and received with tumultuous applause. He said:

The young gentlemen of the Christian Association will be very much disappointed if they expect any address from me. If there ever was an occasion, however, upon which I should deliver an address, I don't know any one that would be more likely to inspire it than when I see before me so many honest faces, and when I see before me so many whom I believe are engaged in a work in which they are sincere, and which I fully believe is for the general good. All I can say further is, that I hope that your meeting here will be attended with great good and great national blessings. [Applause.]

Gov. HENRY D. COOKE, who was to have welcomed the delegates on behalf of the District Government, was prevented from so doing by indisposition. Secretary DELANO acted as his substitute, and made a brief but most effective address, paying only such a tribute to the Christian cause as an earnest believer can pay. Mr. WILLIAM STICKNEY, President of the Legislative Council, then delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. This address was followed by singing "One More Year's Work for Jesus." After this, Messrs. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, and H. T. MILLER, of Cincinnati, responded in behalf of the Association for the hospitable reception that had been accorded the delegates. They were followed with brief remarks by Mr. JOHN WANNAMAKER and J. S. MACLEAN, of Canada. Mr. SMITH announced that the President had tendered them a reception this evening, and Gov. COOKE had proffered the use of steamers to convey them to Mount Vernon. After singing the hymn "God Save our Gracious Queen," the exercises were concluded, and the delegates moved about the church, exchanging congratulations and indulging in social conversation, until quite a late hour. The Marine Band was present, and by its superb music lent an additional charm to the occasion, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

A Reception to the Delegation—An Interesting Scene.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A reception was given by the Washington Society to-night to the delegates to the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at the Congregational Church. The edifice was crowded to suffocation by a dense throng of ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was presided over by Mr. F. H. SMITH, the President of the Washington Association. On the stand were President GRANT, Secretary Delano, Gen. O. O. Howard, Mr. John H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, Mr. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, Mr. Wannamaker, President of the Convention, Mrs. Dr. McCauley, Byron L. Underland, William Stickney, Esq., President of the Territorial Council, Judge McLean, of Halifax, and delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of London and Leeds, England. The exercises were of a most interesting character. Addresses of welcome to the delegates were made by Rev. F. H. SMYTH, by Secretary DELANO, in behalf of Gov. COOK, who was unable to be present, and by WM. STICKNEY, Esq., which were replete with expressions of Christian feeling and hospitality. Responses were made to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the delegates by Messrs. GEO. H. STUART, W. THANE MILLER, and Mr. WANNAMAKER. The speech-making was interspersed by the singing of familiar hymns, in which the entire audience joined, having a very happy effect. In compliment to the English delegates as visitors, and in response to the announcement previously made that this was the natal day of the Queen of England, the entire audience joined heartily, at the close of the speech-making, in singing the great National hymn of England, "God Save Our Gracious Queen," the effect of which was to bring out brief and very happily-delivered expressions of thanks by Judge MCLEAN and Dr. DOUGLAS of Montreal. Judge MCLEAN said that he only wished his most gracious sovereign could have been present to hear with what heartfelt voice that audience had united in singing the great national anthem of his country. Mr. DOUGLAS concurred in offering his thanks for the magnificent spirit in which the audience had joined in giving utterance to the spirit of that hymn. He said that it was gratifying to him to see his brethren present, and that he felt that it was the kind of intercourse between the Christian people of the two nations that was marking the inauguration of a grand era of cordiality, good soul, fraternity and brotherly love between the Christian people of the two great Protestant nations of the world, and which would make its advent on all mankind, and have an effect for good until the remotest ages of the world.

The general exercises of welcome being concluded, the audience passed an hour in the body of the church and adjacent parlors and library, renewing old and making new acquaintances, and in general social intercourse and mutual enjoyment.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The Presbyterian Assembly—Proceedings Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—The initial half hour was devoted to singing and prayer. On motion, the Special Committee of the Memorial Fund Committee Report was increased to fifteen, as follows: Jas. Ells, D. D., Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Elijah R. Cronn, D. D.; Samuel Wilson, D. D.; Revs. S. A. Noble, Chas. A. Dickey, Sam. T. Carter, Jno. Edwards; Elders Hon. Jas. Allison, Hon. S. J. R. McMillas, Hon. Wm. P. Lynde, O. R. Kingsbury. D. S. Morrison. W. S. Waller, John G. Barrell. The consideration of the question whether the present volume of psalms in use in the churches shall be continued, or a new book prepared, elicited considerable discussion without reaching a conclusion. The following trustees were elected for three years: Rev. M. Shepherd, Rev. W. T. Eva, and Rev. Alex. Reed, D. D., vice A. Barnes, deceased The following were elected members of the Board of Publication: Rev. R. M. Patterson, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Geo. W. Musgrave, D. D.; Rev. W. Allen, John Sibley, Esq.; James Baker, Esq.; Rev. W. S. Eva and Rev. Mr. Crowell. The report of the Home Mission Committee was read. It repeats and emphasizes the statements and recommendations of the Board's report, which reports the expenses at the uniform rate of $25,000 to $30,000 per month. In October last, the Board was so burdened with debt it was compelled to give notice to the churches and missionaries that no more demands on the treasury could be paid until it was replenished. The missionary reports of both branches of the Church made last year, contained 1,148 names; the present report contains 1,234. The balance in the treasury of the Board of Missions at the close of the last fiscal year was $64,037 59, of which $30,000 was transferred to New-York on the 15th of July. The income of the Board of Missions is $9,194 19; aggregate, $74,231 78. The year closed with a balance of only $2,928.

Receipts last year from all sources, $300,599 69; this year, $281,945 82. But the expenses this year were $352,844 23, which is $70,898 41 in excess of the receipts. The churches and individuals have contributed this year $250,184 92; last year, $233,887 67. But while the Board and Committee received last year $66,712 02 in legacies, the receipts from that source this year were only $31,760 90. The missionaries have performed an aggregate of 965 years of service, and preached the Gospel statedly in not less than 2,500 places. The total additions to the churches were 11,017, and 340 Sabbath-schools were organized. During the year, 156 church edifices were built, and 168 repaired or enlarged. The church debts canceled amount to $228,627, and the contributions to the Memorial Fund were $339,410. Rev. H. KENDALL, D. D., and Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., made addresses, urging the Assembly to provide more funds. Unless help was given from the Memorial Fund or other source, the Board would be in debt to the missionaries not less than $100,000 by November next.

Western Baptist Educational Convention.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Western Baptist Educational Convention met this morning In discussion it was stated that the twenty-one colleges in Illinois furnished an average of but eleven graduates. Fourteen colleges furnished the ministry only eleven graduates last year.

The Presbyterian Assembly in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—In the afternoon session delegates to corresponding bodies were appointed. The Assembly then adjourned until Friday morning.

The Presbyterian Synod—Sixth Day's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Today was the sixth day's proceedings of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. The subject for discussion was, "Family Prayer," which was discussed by Dr. CLARKE, Dr. WILSON and other members of the Synod. The reports of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions were then taken up, but neither Committee was ready, so a recess of forty minutes was taken to enable the Committees to prepare their reports. After the recess the Boards said that they had not had sufficient time to report at the afternoon session. The resolution of Dr. STEELE concerning home missions, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon, was again taken up and discussed and was adopted. The methods necessary to raise the funds were then discussed. A resolution referring the matter to the Board of Home Missions was offered, but not approved. A motion that a special Committee of seven be appointed to take charge of the fund was agreed to.

At the evening session, Rev. JAS. MOFFAT was chosen delegate to the Synod now in session at Pittsburg. Rev. Dr. WILSON presented his report as delegate to the Convention of the Anti-Secret Society, held last June, at Cincinnati. He read resolutions passed at the meeting declaring membership in secret societies a proper cause for church discipline. The report was accepted. The Synod decided to meet in Brooklyn at Rev. Mr. WOODSIDE'S church, on the third Wednesday of May, 1872. After transacting routine business and going through the usual religious exercises the Synod adjourned *sine die*.

The Zion M. E. Church Conference—The Assignments.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 24.—In the Conference of the Zion A. M. E. Church, today, a vote of censure was passed upon Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER for talking disrespectfully to the Bishop. The following list of appointments was read: Newark, N. J., J. L. H. SWEARES; Newburg, GABRIEL RICE; Poughkeepsie, WILLIAM R. DECKER; Troy, to be supplied; Zion Church, New-York City, JACOB THOMAS; Kingston, J. S. PAY, DR. THOMPSON, oversight; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Peekskill, J. S. POWELL; Harlem, to be supplied; Jersey City, JOSIAH BEDDLE; Williamsburg, Rossville, Stapleton, Port Richmond and Matawan, ISAAC JENKINS, J. THOMAS, oversight; Summerville, N. J., J. A. ROBERTS; Oyster Bay, Lakeville and Flushing, C. ROBINSON; Hudson, J. P. THOMPSON; Baxtertown, New-Paltz and Littletown, G. J. CLEFT, G. RICE, oversight; Middletown and Cortyrees, LEWIS HENRY; Sag Harbor and East Hampton, G. M. LANGDON, J. LOWRY, oversight; Patterson, Paramus, Lodi, Hackensack and Pascock, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON; Greenport, Bellport, Quogue, Moriches and Riverhead, Long Island, J. MYERS; Fairhaven, Eatontown, Macedonia and Rahway, H. DUMPSON; Nyack and Haverstraw, C. LEONARD; Hempstead, Jerusalem, Islip, Trainer's Meadows and Gravesend, JAMES LOWRY; New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon, DEMPSEY KENNEDY; Port Chester, Rye Neck and White Plains, J. BANCROFT; WILLIAM F. BUTLER held in reserve; WILLIAM MACFARLANE, New-York City Missionary; THOMAS DANA, District Missionary; NATHANIEL HUBBS, Agent of the Mission Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"LUCIA" AT THE ACADEMY.

A new star has just burst forth upon the lyric firmament of Europe, and is now shining there with acknowledged splendor. She is Mlle. MARIMON, and her great success has been in *Amina*. In the sweet and tender heroine of "La Sonnambula" this lady is declared to rival any previous singer. Her vocalization is pronounced "a new and original creation." She has been surpassed in energy, says one critic, by MALIBRAN and VIARDOT; in finesse by JENNY LIND; in charm of manner by ALBONI, but Mlle. MARIMON has an irresistible hold in the quality of her voice, in her powers of expression and in her executive skill, which is not short of marvelous. She has, we may conclude, what the French call *la voix larmoyante*, and this, which Mrs. WOOD possessed to perfection, and without which it is simply impossible to give due effect to *Amina*, has been, from a comparison of accounts, the prime creator of the new artist's triumph.

Now, apart from congratulation on the rise of a fresh and needed luminary, we are led to refer to the matter by an obvious analogy. The *Bride of Lammermoor* requires this sympathetic "voice of tears" no less than does *Amina*. The pathos of the novel is the pathos of the opera—the heart and soul of the interest in both. Unfortunately, Mme. CAROLINA VIARDI, the representative of the part at the Academy last night, is ill provided with capacity to depict this emotion. We know how difficult it is to realize the ideal of *Lucy Ashton*; and that we do not look for. But some faint approach to such an ideal it is not unreasonable to expect; and this Mme. VIARDE does not favor us with. She has force enough, and to spare; execution in abundance, however dubious at times as regards the taste of its ornament; dramatic zeal without stint, if not dramatic inspiration; but of the exquisite feeling, the refinement of sorrow, the madness of pitiful despair, that pertain to the lost love of Ravenswood, this singer has either no conception or no ability to produce it. There are lyric and dramatic characters, in which painstaking and conformity with recognized prescription—in the absence of magnetism, imagination or emotional power—will win acceptance, if not applause; and there are others in which nothing less than some share of the higher qualities can be even tolerated. For example, mere conventional handling of SHAKESPEARE'S *Juliet* or of GOETHE'S *Marguerite* is repugnant even to spectators of very ordinary capacity. SCOTT'S delicate heroine is almost as exacting, and inadequate treatment of her is substantially fatal to the whole work. A bad *Lucia* may not, indeed, totally destroy the magnificent scene wherein *Edgardo*, with his despairing apostrophe, "O Bell'alma Inamorata," renders up his life in song; but she may gravely impair that effect by nullifying all reason for it—and this was pretty much the case last night. Mlle. VIARDE requires, it would appear, intellectual discipline, and not a little softening and elevating attrition, before she can either look or act *Lucia de Lammermoor*, however vigorously, in parts, she may sing it. It is right to say that the lady undertook the rôle at very short notice—in consequence of the sudden illness of Mme. AGATHA STATES—and that she was often cordially applauded. We do not think it unfair to add that, in the noted points of deficiency, the audience are not, probably, sufferers by the change.

Signor VILLANI'S *Edgardo* is a commendable performance. It is artistic, rational and experienced. Sometimes, but not often, it is something more. But as a whole it, too, lacks the sacred fire, and fails to rouse the enthusiasm that tenors of the first rank have accustomed us to. Signor VILLANI exerted himself strenuously in special passages. He declaimed the famous malediction with power and feeling, and in the last act, rose to a level surpassing what he had reached before. Such a performance cannot make us forget SALVI or GIUGLINI, but it can awaken genuine respect for a dramatic vocalist who thoroughly knows his business and seldom fails to do justice to his experience. Signor BUONGIORNO is an excellent *Ashton*, and helped materially to assist an entertainment offering frequent occasion for objection. This baritone possesses some refreshing merits, not the least of which is that he moves and acts like a gentleman. The chorus last night was better than on Monday. The best *morceau* of the evening must be set down as the septette "Chi me frena," which was well sung by all concerned, and in which Mme. VIARDE illustrated a singularly uneven performance by singing remarkably well. This piece was repeated in response to the determined demand of the public. The admired harp prelude to the entrance of *Lucia* was beautifully played, and was encored; and the orchestra, with some marked exceptions in time and shading, was satisfactory. "Don Giovanni" is to be given on Friday. The attempt, all things considered, is ambitious, and we shall be agreeably disappointed if its result calls for serious criticism.

Theatrical.

AFFAIRS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

The engagement of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at the Fifth-avenue Theatre ends with the coming week. On Monday—the occasion of his benefit—Mrs. MATHEWS will make her first appearance in this City in thirteen years. "The Golden Fleece," by PLANCHE, and "The Comical Countest" are the pieces which will serve as media for her return to the local stage.

Musical.

MISS MORENSI'S CONCERT.

The concert complimentary to Miss KATE MORENSI, and heretofore alluded to in these columns, is deferred—as the announcement elsewhere shows—until Tuesday next.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Claims of Americans Against Spain—Press Discussion of a Possible Commission of Settlement—The Chances of Annexation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

The Havana Press is discussing with much warmth a paragraph taken from the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, published on the 2d inst., and referring to the proposed Commission which is to settle the differences and claims existing against Spain, and growing out of the present war in Cuba. The concluding sentence of the paragraph reads: "This Commission will be unlike the Mexican Commission in this—that there are no counter claims to be brought against this Government." The *Diario* thereupon says:

> "Is it to be understood that this Commission will limit itself to treat the claims of American citizens, without having the power to discuss such claims as with Spanish citizens may have been pending, in order to secure some indemnity? Is it to be understood that Spain has bound herself to accept as binding whatever the Commissioners may agree upon? It is absolutely necessary that only the claims of real American citizens, publicly known as such before the outbreak of the revolution of Yara, be admitted, examined and discussed. Consequently, it is necessary to ventilate scrupulously the nationality of the claimant previous to entertaining his claim. If the contrary were the case, it would give rise to repugnant trickery, which cannot be admitted or patronized by the Government of a great nation, (the United States,) which is morally interested in justice being done, and in seeing that, under its protection, no frauds be committed."

The *Diario* touches here a very sensitive point, and is perfectly correct in demanding proof of the claimants' nationality. That the majority of the claimants are real bona fide citizens of the United States is undoubtedly true, but the question arises, Can citizens of the United States, naturalized according to law, and who, after obtaining their citizens' papers, returned to Cuba with a Spanish passport, in which they were styled Spanish subjects; who landed here and subsequently resided here as such, and in no instance presented any claim to be inscribed as foreigners—can such persons be considered citizens of the United States?" There are cases where naturalized Cubans took out an American passport, which they kept quietly in their pockets, and at the same time took out a Spanish passport, whereby they are called Spanish subjects, kept the American passport in their desk, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, nine or ten years subsequent to their naturalization, presented themselves at the United States Consulate, demanding protection as American citizens. Such cases were reported by the respective Consuls to the State Department, and the answer was, "that such persons would be considered American citizens whenever they returned to the United States, but that the Consul could not recognize them as such." Other cases occurred where the party, after naturalization, returned under the same circumstances, and in addition accepted some position of honor or profit under the Spanish Government—places which no foreigner can fill. It will be a very delicate matter to sift this question of citizenship, and these claims may give rise to some nice points for the Supreme Court and Congress to discuss; but the *Diario's* assertion that all persons must have been citizens before the outbreak of Yara, does not hold good, because a Cuban may have made his first and second declaration previous to the 10th of October, 1868, while the five years' residence after his first declaration might not expire until 1869 or 1870. Such persons, if they remained in the United States and did not take an active part in the revolution on the island, must undoubtedly be considered and treated as American citizens, even if they have walked in half a dozen Cuban processions or furnished funds to supply QUESADA or CISNEROS with money. The walking about the streets of New-York, with a rosette pinned on the coat, or the giving away of one's money is no offense against the laws of the United States. The *Diario* continues:

> "The authorities of the island should be consulted in each case, respecting the truth and the importance of the damages claimed. The information is absolutely indispensable, as otherwise the damages would reach fabulous amounts. The private interests tend always to exaggerate the sums claimed, and the truth can only be found in the data, which the Spanish authorities can furnish. It is unnecessary to say, that respecting the nationality question, the claimant ought also to be heard in every case where any doubt exists."

This last sentence sounds well in Cuba, or before a drum-head Court-martial in the woods. Does the *Diario* suppose that a commission composed of gentlemen—leaving the question aside whether they are Americans or not, and unbiased by political hatred or party feelings—does it think it possible that they would not hear and listen attentively to any testimony which could clear up matters, whether it would be for or against the claimant? Modern commissions investigate; *Yo el Rey* does not exist with them, and these three words don't decide cases in the nineteenth century. And now the *Diario* flatters the vanity of the Spaniards in Cuba, and at the same time expresses a very plain threat against the United States, bringing the fable of the bullfrog and the ox vividly to mind. The *Diario* says:

> "The Superior Government knows that the Spaniards in Cuba are ready to sacrifice their lives and property for the honor of Spain, which is their own honor. Moderation is the inseparable companion of firmness, as bragging is the companion of debility. Whoever pretends to injure Spain in Cuba will find himself face to face with the Spaniards who inhabit it; soldiers of the fatherland, who provoke nobody, but who do not bend before the will of others."

Does the *Diario* mean that it would advocate resistance to compliance with such arrangements as a Joint High Commission would agree upon? The *Voz de Cuba* says:

> "Why should not the claims of Spanish citizens, who were injured during the war with the South, be treated as well as claims of American citizens against Spain?"

Here the question arises to what extent the United States are responsible for damages caused to Spain by the fitting out and sailing of the various filibustering expeditions, but the *Voz de Cuba* draws a poor comparison when it takes the *Alabama* question as a model, because the Government of the United States invariably attempted to stop filibustering expeditions, the people of the United States having also afforded small aid to the Cubans in that respect, because they are firmly convinced that whenever they want Cuba they can have it without asking the permission of the Spanish or Cuban Governments. The people might murmur a little at first and be dissatisfied, but the history of Florida, Louisiana and Texas would repeat itself, and in less than ten years no stronger American could be found than the sturdy son of Asturias, the daring Biscayan, the industrious Catalan, or the intelligent Cuban, while the few dissatisfied would be overruled by the immense majority, who love to learn, work and live in peace.

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Swaim's Celebrated Panacea was introduced by the elite of the Medical Faculty about fifty years ago. Thousands of our citizens have proven its great value in expelling morbific matter from the blood—in removing taints from the system. In the Spring of the year nature requires a remedy to assist her in expelling poisonous matter which has been retained during the cold season. SWAIM'S PANACEA fulfills all the indications needed. It is pleasant to the taste, contains no mercurial ingredients, and is very efficacious in scrofulas and kindred diseases. For sale by all druggists.

Gent's Pearl Cassimere Hats for Five Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Watches.—Reynaud's, Patek's, Eugene Lecoultre's and others of the best Swiss makers, for sale at cost at No. 527 Broadway, OSBORNE & TOWNSEND'S.

Jas. Everdell, No. 309 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, original designs, Established 1840.

For a Stylish and Elegant Summer hat, just introduced, go to ESPENSCHIED'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 24, ANNE COE, daughter of Joseph H. and Hattie E. Anderson, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 77 Joralemon-st., on Friday, May 26, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

BRUNDAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 24, Mrs. PHEBE BRUNDAGE, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Nicholas L. Brundage, No. 421 Cumberland-st., on Friday, 26th, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

CHURCH.—On Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., SUSANNAH, wife of Chas. M. Church, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. from her late residence, No. 375 North Second-st., near Lorimer, Brooklyn, E. D.

COLYER.—On Tuesday, May 23, CHARLES J. COLYER, son of the late Israel and Edna L. Colyer, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services from residence of his mother, No. [illegible] Franklyn-av., near Myrtle, on Friday, the 26th, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

DRAKE.—At his residence, No. 15 West 26th-st., on Wednesday morning, May 24, JAMES DRAKE, in the 71st year of his age.

FOSTER.—At the St. James Hotel, New-York, May 22, Miss SUSAN E. FOSTER, daughter of the late D. A. Foster, Esq., of Brookfield, Conn.

Her remains will be taken to Brookfield, Conn., for burial.

FREEMAN.—At New-York, on Monday, May 22, ANN E., wife of Norman K. Freeman, M. D., and daughter of Samuel W. Lowerre, deceased, in her [illegible] year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at West Farms. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont Station on the arrival of the 2¼ P. M. train from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

HUBBARD.—At Windsor, Vt., May 16, 1871, of pneumonia, ISAAC WATTS HUBBARD, in the 77th year of his age, one of the most universally beloved and highly respected citizens of a community in which he has lived three-quarters of a century.

MANLEY.—At his residence in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday evening, May 22, Rev. JOHN MANLEY, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Neilson-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services at the First Reformed Church at 3½. Without further notice.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, May 23, at 6 o'clock P. M., MONTROSS L. SMITH, M. D., aged 30 years.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 277 Henry-st., to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pine Plains, Westchester County. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 10½ o'clock Friday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely, but you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blow hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pains that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopoeia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters.

For all the above-named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

GENTS'

PEARL CASSIMERE HATS

$5!!!

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

MARION HARLAND'S

NEW BOOK, READY ON SATUDDAY.

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC.

Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.

Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

and one box

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

In the Spring months

is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

Crystal Palace Drug-store, 594 Broadway, New-York. Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st., New-York.

Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

PRICES ACTUALLY LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

Richly decorated complete services for dinner and dessert, $120.

Richly decorated complete services for breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea, 252 pieces, $120 and upward.

White French China dining sets, 176 pieces, $32.

Decorated toilet sets, $6 50.

French China dinner-plates, $2 per dozen.

Good quality plain goblets, $1 50 ₱ dozen.

Just received per steam-ships *Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*, the fifth and sixth shipments (since the siege) direct from Paris, of new bronze clocks, statuary, gas-figures, mantel sets, Belgian marble clocks, vases, &c., &c.

ORTNER & HOULE,

JEWELERS,

ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS

To the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

EVERY NOVELTY IN FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.

MONOGRAMS DESIGNED FOR NOTE-PAPER.

No. 3 ST. JAMES'-ST., LONDON, S. W.

The £12 12s. Lady's or Gentleman's TRAVELING BAG, with silver or silver-gilt fittings, IVORY BRUSHES, &c., complete.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Flor de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit. JOSE PARTAGAS.

HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth public meeting of this Association will be held at the Apollo Rooms, 28th-st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Reports will be made on the Riverside Park, the Broadway widening, the Viaduct Road, west-side values.

Addresses by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD on the general questions of municipal government and public improvements, with especial reference and application to the west side, and by Hon. H. C. VAN VORST on the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation. WM. R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 27th, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6½ A. M.; on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 8½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GET "COMMON-SENSE."

By MARION HARLAND.

READY ON SATURDAY.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietor of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

DR. WAIT & SON'S N. Y. DENTAL Institute, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall. Teeth extracted under gas at half price. Teeth inserted and filled on the most moderate terms. The largest and best dental establishment in the City.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-rings, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

READ "COMMON-SENSE."

By MARION HARLAND.

READY ON SATURDAY.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY.

A NEW BOOK BY MARION HARLAND,

COMMON-SENSE

IN THE HOUSEHOLD;

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFERY.

By MARION HARLAND,

Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesis," &c.

1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 75.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,

No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

READY ON SATURDAY.

THE NEW BOOK, "COMMON-SENSE."

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING at head-quarters, No. 131 Chatham-st. All Republicans are invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. GEO. BLISS, Jr., Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Hon. WM. F. HAM, Jr., Hon. H. D. LAPAUGH.

PATRICK MACK, President.

WM. F. PORTER, M. COSTELLO, Secretaries.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 25, at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. CHARLES W. COWTAN, President.

CHARLES HOPPER, Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Movements of Contagious Diseases—Interesting Facts Concerning Small-Pox.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, at which President BOSWORTH presided, suits were ordered to be commenced in six cases of violation of the tenement-house law; thirty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and in three cases of violation of the Sanitary Code. In several cases there was proof of compliance before service, and the orders heretofore entered for the commencement of suits were rescinded. The Sanitary Committee recommended that the fat-boiling and other nuisances at Nos. 38 and 39 Abattoir-place be discontinued, and an order to that effect was entered. Upon report of the Committee on Law and Ordinances, the Board refused to change or extend the limits prescribed by section No. 166, wherein slaughtering may be carried on. It is declared that the present area is ample for the business, and to permit it to become established in the heart of the City would be dangerous to the public health.

Dr. MORRIS reported the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending May 20:

Week ending May 13: Fevers—Typhus, 0; typhoid, 2; relapsing, 1; scarlet, 70; small-pox, 69; measles, 25; diphtheria, 5.

Week ending May 20: Fevers—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 11, relapsing, 0; scarlet, 71; small-pox, 55; measles, 31; diphtheria, 11.

Dr. MORRIS also reported that, during the week ending May 20th inst., the vaccinating corps have visited 7,298 families, and vaccinated 1,957 persons therein. They have also vaccinated 3,223 children in the schools. The total vaccinations for the week were 5,180. Of these 619 were primary, and 4,561 secondary. The average daily census of small-pox patients at the Hospital for the week was 160. The number of patients in Hospital today is 131. The Register of Records reports the total number of deaths by small-pox for the corresponding week at 21, of which 19 occurred at the Hospital.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reported on the mortality of the week that the fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 26 to 21, and those of scarlatina from 18 to 14. Five deaths were ascribed to measles in each of the past two weeks. The mortality from this source has been gradually declining within two months, and is now much below the average. Typhus fever occasioned no deaths in the past week, and typhoid fever but 3. Puerperal fever destroyed 4 lives and erysipelas 5. The latter disease, although not apt to be prevalent in the Spring, has recently become somewhat prominent as a cause of death, among infants more especially. Four out of the 5 fatal cases herein reported occurred among children of less than six months of age, and out of 43 deaths recorded within two months, 26 have been those of infants. The affection has not been confined to any particular locality. The mortality from phthisis pulmonalis, and the local respiratory diseases diminished by 8 and 12 deaths respectively. While small-pox in New-York is fluctuating with a tendency to decline, in London it has been manifesting renewed activity, its fatal cases during the week ending May 6, having reached 288, the highest weekly number attained in the present epidemic, and almost three times as great as the largest number returned in any week of the several outbreaks between 1840 and 1871. During the weeks mentioned, it produced 55 deaths in Liverpool, 22 in Southampton, and 16 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other large cities of the United Kingdom being almost exempt from it. Its persistency in London and Liverpool is remarkable. It likewise continues very prevalent in Brussels, where, during the week ending April 29, it caused forty deaths. We are apprised by the resumption of Dr. ZUELZER's returns from Berlin, so long interrupted by the war, that Berlin also has been suffering from the ravages of small-pox, which, during the week ending the 4th inst., occasioned 98 deaths out of a total of 523, in a population of about 800,000.

The Reported Retirement of Collector Murphy.

The attachés of the Custom-house were considerably exercised, yesterday, over the report, which appeared to be telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that Collector MURPHY had resigned, and that Gen. CHESTER D. ARTHUR would be nominated in his place. This statement, taken in connection with others which have recently appeared in the telegraphic columns of some of the papers, led those who are accustomed to "put this and that together" when examining current rumors, to conclude that there was something in it. The Collector, who ought to know whether the statement is true or not, said, in answer to eager questions, that he dined with the President yesterday, and that the first he (Mr. MURPHY) knew of his removal was on his arrival at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, when he learned that the report was in circulation.

The Committee of Bonded Warehousemen, who went to Washington for the purpose of remonstrating with the Secretary of the Treasury against the compulsory use of the new seal padlock, telegraphed to this City, yesterday, to the effect that they had succeeded in their mission.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (May 24,) one of the most important transactions of the season was consummated, in the sale of the Florence Hotel property by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. Sold for $215,025 to Mr. C. C. HASTINGS. The real estate disposed of is located on the extreme City limits, at McComb's Dam Bridge, comprising 150 City lots, lying respectively on Seventh-avenue, McComb's Dam road, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth streets, also possessing a valuable water front on the Harlem River. The fronts of the property are as follows: On the road, 1,100 feet; on east side of Seventh-avenue, 900 feet; on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, 1,185 feet, and on the river, 1,250 feet. The sale yesterday was one in partition, by order of the executor of DANIEL DEVELIN, deceased, the owner of a one-third interest, the other two-thirds being owned by Messrs. JOHN E. DEVELIN and WM. FLORENCE. By the terms of the late Mr. DEVELIN's will it was directed that all the real estate owned by him should be sold at public auction, and hence the sale. The attendance at the Exchange pending the proceeding was large, and a decided interest was manifested. In opening the sale, Mr. MULLER said that the property would be offered in one parcel at an upset price of $215,000, and any one bidding any sum above this figure would receive a clear title to the same. This price, he added, had finally been fixed upon by the owners, although the real value heretofore placed upon the realty, had been $300,000. No bids being received a delay of some considerable time ensued, when the auctioneer again announced that, upon further consultation, it had been decided to offer the property at $200,000, as a sale was really desired. Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD offered this sum, from which point bids were made—$100 at a time—until the price named above was reached, when a sale was effected. Among other bidders the names of MAX WEIL and TERENCE FARLEY may be mentioned. Mr. FAIRCHILD continued his bids up to $215,000. The price finally paid was considered low, as the public improvements in this vicinity, together with the further improvements connected with the opening of Hell Gate Channel, thus drawing business to this end of the island, are certain to greatly enhance the value of all real estate here located. Before dismissing this sale, a word in reference to the manner in which it was conducted is not out of place. On the part of the auctioneers engaged in it, Messrs. MULLER & Co., everything was fair and above board, while in giving publicity to the proposed auction and otherwise, every effort was made to have the property bring a good figure. On the part of some other brokers, however, the system of fair dealing was not carried out, and reports were industriously circulated to influence bidding, such as that the property had been offered at private sale on better terms, and that by waiting, those desiring to make the investment could probably do so to more advantage in a private way than at the auction. These measures were carried to such an extent that both the auctioneer and the executor of the estate were obliged to publicly contradict the report from the auction-stand. It is to be regretted that any feeling of jealousy should exist among real estate brokers, but when this is carried to such an extent as that an effort is made to influence a public sale, and to depreciate the value of really desirable property when offered, as is often the case, it is reprehensible in the highest degree. If dealers in realty would only understand that a successful sale, even when made by a rival house, was an individual advantage to all, and instead of endeavoring to injure business by decrying property when not offered by themselves, the market would soon present a more healthy appearance than it has worn for some time past.

Only one sale other than the one above referred to was effected, namely: By JAMES M. MILLER, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr. Esq., referee, sold a two-story and basement brick house and lot on the south side of Thirty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $6,825; purchaser, C. J. BUSH. Mr. MILLER also offered at public auction a house and lot on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-third-street, and a lot, with building thereon, on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, neither of which were disposed of, although knocked down for $13,675 and $5,575 respectively. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. also offered three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (Harlem,) between Fifth and Sixth avenues, one of which was only nominally sold for $17,500, and the others withdrawn. No further business was transacted. In regard to sale of suburban lots at Kingsland Station, N. J., conducted by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., yesterday, full particulars will be published to-morrow.

At the Exchange, today, the principal auction to take place is that under the direction of MULLER, WILKINS & Co., an executor's sale, at which an extensive lot of valuable City real estate will be offered, also real estate in Brooklyn, Jamaica, Long Island, Albany, and a large farm in Essex County, this State. The City property is located on Fourth and Eighth-avenues, and on Thirty-second, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. In addition, New-York realty will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. and JAMES M. MILLER.

In suburban property three important auctions are announced for today, as follows: By S. DINGEE & Co., at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, 392 acres of valuable land, together with two large residences and six cottage dwellings; sale at 1 P. M. Special trains from New-Haven Depot, Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at 9 and 11½ o'clock. By JOHNSON & MILLER, at Clifton, Staten Island, 150 building lots, all handsomely situated; sale at 1½ P. M. Tickets for excursion-boat to be obtained of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street, during the morning. By EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, at Flushing, Long Island, 153 acres of land, known as the Bowne Estate, sold in thirty-six villa plots, sale at 12 M.; special train from Hunter's Point at 10½ o'clock. The last-named auction is held by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. The results of these various transactions will appear in detail in due season.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold three lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 75 feet north of Sixty-sixth-street, each 25 by 100, for $61,500; also, three lots on the north side of Ninety-third-street, 102 feet east of Fifth-avenue; two lots on the north side of same street, 250 feet east of same avenue, and three lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, in all eight lots, each 25.5 by 100, for $76,000, or at the rate of $9,500 per lot; also, one full lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, near Seventy-sixth-street, for $22,500.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, May 24.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Plot of ground, 150 lots, junction 7th-av. and McComb's Dam road, known as the Florence Hotel property; plot triangular in size, 1,100x1,185x1,250 .... $215,025

By James M. Miller.

Two-story and basement brick house and lot, n. s. West 31st-st., 496 ft. e. 10th-av., lot 20.8x80.7x20.8x79.3 .... $6,825

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE—Four-story modern new medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone dwelling.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story first-class medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, Columbia leasehold.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Four-story high-stoop new medium-sized modern house, in fee.

ALSO,

FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY BUILDING LOTS—Singly and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets.

ALSO,

A REVISED AND PRINTED LIST OF STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished; at reduced rates.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn property. Mortgages cashed.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 8th-av., Grand Boulevard, or any of the other avenues or cross streets, who desire to offer their property for sale, are courteously solicited to place the same upon our books. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold on reasonable terms, if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

EIGHTH-AV., BELOW 90TH-ST., FOR sale, four lots, $80,000.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

$160,000.—**FULL FRONT ON** 5th-av., 200.8 by 100; lays well; no rock; cheapest property on the avenue.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$24,000.—**AN ELEGANT NEW** stone four story, hard-wood finish. A good location, 45th-st; 16.8x63x100; high stoop.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$11,500.—**NO. 150, EAST, MADISON-AV.**; 30.2x100; no rock; lowest price; little cash. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

GRAND BOULEVARD, (NEAR 152D-ST., for sale, a fine plot of thirty lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

$23,000—**A BARGAIN.**—NINE hard-wood finish, 50th-st.; college lease, 5th and 6th avs.; 20x50; 100, high-stoop stone.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,

Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 29 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$2,800.—NEW house, barn, &c., one acre, water front. E. RHEIN, No. 124 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a very desirable and modern three-story house, containing about twelve rooms, all fully furnished; replete with all conveniences; garden, &c., &c.; to a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. Branch office, No. 15 East 17th-st.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, a large and convenient dwelling-house, in a central, healthy and delightful location, within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station. Will be rented, furnished, on reasonable terms, for five months from June 1, if immediate application is made to W. JAGGAR, No. 19 New-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, for sale; terms easy; all modern improvements; in very best order, and has the finest views of any place on the Hudson; possession June 1. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR FOR one year, the country-seat of John Hone, at Morristown, N. J. House large and fully furnished; stables commodious; grounds, gardens, &c., in perfect order. Apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, half mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED or unfurnished, modern style, containing sixteen rooms, bath-room, water, furnace, gas throughout; pleasantly situated on corner; carriage-house; convenient to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE house on Croton-av., Sing Sing, with 20 rooms; good view of the river; shady grounds; with use of garden and stable; for ten weeks from June 24; price $600. Address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED to rent for the Summer season; price $500. Address J. T. WHALAN, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

TO LET, FURNISHED, the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake; five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT AND SPACIOUS house, late the residence of John Raynor, Esq.; fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad and steamboats; spacious flower, fruit and vegetable garden; also, stable, carriage, cow-house and pasture-meadow, in all three acres; will be let in whole or in part. Inquire of ROBERT SANFORD, No. 29 North Hamilton-st., Poughkeepsie.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—OF FOUR rooms, in very nice order, in private house No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker; gas-meter and water-closet separate; rent low.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A STORE, WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, near Wood's Museum, opposite Gilsey House. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, No. 1,213 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

550 SPLENDID

BUILDING LOTS

AND

FIFTEEN

NEWLY-FINISHED HOUSES

AT

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

THURSDAY, JUNE 1,

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Beautifully situated on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Also, fifteen new cottages within five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, which are already sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized and paid for. Thirty trains daily on the best equipped and managed railroad in the country. Two steamboats land daily at Whitestone. The houses were built by Elmendorf and Scofield in the best style, and contain furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas-pipes, stationary tubs, bath-room and water-closets. Each house has ten rooms, marble mantels, grates and registers. The taxes are limited by charter one-half of one per cent. This is the first opportunity afforded where such extensive improvements have been made and paid for. The great accessibility of this property to our City, the salubrity and great beauty of the country, and the vast improvements now being made by the proprietors of this tract, offer inducements for suburban residences never before presented to our citizens. Terms most favorable. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ o'clock on the day of sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ON TO RICHMOND

BY BOAT AND SPECIAL TRAIN.
GRAND SUBURBAN SALE.
350 SPLENDID LOTS AT RICHMOND PARK, NEW-DORP STATION, STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
JOHNSON & MILLER
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, RICHMOND PARK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871,
350 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

The property is splendidly situated on the well-known Richmond Road, nearly equidistant between New-Dorp Station and the Court-house. It adjoins the parsonage grounds of the Episcopal Church. Streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate use. Splendid music will be provided. Lunch furnished before the sale.

Commodious tent for shelter from the elements.

HOW TO GO FROM NEW-YORK TO GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE.

Take Staten Island Ferry-boat from foot of Whitehall-st., Wednesday morning, May 31, at 11 o'clock; leave boat at Vanderbilt Landing, step on cars, ride to New-Dorp Station, from thence follow band of music to the Park. Free excursion tickets by steam-boat and railroad to the ground. Terms easy. Maps, free passes and full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN FLUSHING.—I will sell on the premises to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the elegant residence and grounds of J. H. Stedwell, Esq., on Sanford-av., in Flushing, (in consequence of the owner going abroad,) comprising the large dwelling, with every modern improvement; the stables, henery, and other out-buildings; four acres of land, elegantly laid out in walks and drives, and covered with every variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Twenty-five per cent. of the price in cash, and balance to remain indefinitely on mortgage. At the same time and place, I will also sell, positively, rain or shine, and without limit, to the highest bidder, all the elegant furniture contained in the above-described house, consisting of splendid ebony and gilt, rosewood and black-walnut parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom suites, in satin, brocatel and silk reps; original paintings in oil, chromos, rare engravings, elegant photographs, statuettes, vases; alabaster, Dresden china and ormolu ornaments; Axminster, velvet and ingrain carpets, China matting, French-plate mirrors, gilt and Swiss clocks, book-cases and books, comprising several hundred volumes: French china tea and dinner sets, cut and engraved glassware, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, extra spring and hair mattresses, lace curtains, lambrequins and cornices, wines, cordials and liquors, and kitchen furniture, stoves, cooking utensils, and tinware. Also, two large carriage horses, about eighty hens and chickens, one Fall pig, two carriages, one sleigh, three fur robes, four sets of harness, one suit of livery, blankets, whips, and stable utensils. A complete lot of garden tools and a variety of carpenter tools will also be sold, without reserve.
FLUSHING, May 19, 1971.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy of the said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, June 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the following VALUABLE COAL LANDS, forming part of the estate of the said bankrupts, situate on Coal River, and Big and Little Coal Creek, in Kanawha County, West Virginia, viz.: Two thousand acres described in a deed from Edward Kenna to The Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Company, dated April 30, 1851. Two thousand acres described in a deed from The Kanawha Mining Company to The Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Company, dated Jan. 19, 1854, excepting 269 acres, in which only the minerals are conveyed. Also 1,117 acres described in a deed from Dr. John Byrn and wife, and others to said bankrupts, dated Dec. 11, 1867. Also 275 acres described in a deed from Charles S. Richardson and wife to said bankrupts, dated Sept. 22, 1866. Also 247 acres described in a deed dated Sept. 22, 1866, from Charles S. Richardson and wife to said bankrupts.

The first three parcels will be offered for one-fourth cash, the remainder of the price to be divided into three equal installments at six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale, to be secured by the purchaser's bonds and mortgage. The last two parcels will be offered for cash.

The sale is subject to the confirmation of the Court. Further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 98 Front-st., in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs, Sedgwick & North, No. 137 Broadway.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
Dated May 2, 1871. my4-1aw3w-Th

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BOWNE ESTATE—(153 ACRES) FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court sale, in partition, under the direction of George I. Murphy, Esq., referee.

BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing
BECAUSE
It is the most attractive and accessible suburb of NEW-YORK.
FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.
DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT
AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ACRES EACH,

with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 22d day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 36 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10½ A. M., James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5½ P. M.

Maps at Potter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.; Muller, Wilkins & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; Willets & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FOURTEENTH WARD PROPERTY, BELONGING TO ESTATE OF HENRY TICE, DECEASED.

MULBERRY-STREET—Premises No. 182, east side, between Broome and Spring sts., 25x100, with three houses. Terms cash.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
NEW-YORK CITY LOTS,
distant less than a half hour's ride from 30th-st.
Something better than a savings bank investment.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, over

500 Lots on Broadway

and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD,

and comprising toward

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

The sale will be positive and without reserve, to the HIGHEST BIDDER.
It will be the last sale of the DYCKMAN ESTATE.
This will be the LAST GREAT CHANCE to buy NEW-YORK CITY LOTS at first cost.
The title is indisputable.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 132 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
SECOND ABSOLUTE SALE OF

200 BUILDING PLOTS

ON THE HEIGHTS OF

RUTHERFURD PARK,

Between two broad-gauge double-track railroads, ten miles (forty minutes) from Broadway, New-York.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent., on FIVE YEARS' time.
Special train, Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers and 23d sts., at 11½ A. M.
Get maps and free passes from auctioneers.
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

J. J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THURSDAY, MAY 25,

ON THE HILL,

SIMONSON-AV., VANDERBILT LANDING,
STATEN ISLAND,
While thousands are admiring the
FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS
OF THE CONTINENT,
After a lunch "par excellence" enlivened with soul-stirring music,
JOHNSON & MILLER
will commence the sale of
150 BUILDING LOTS,
which, for beauty of situation, fine views, &c., cannot be surpassed.

The property is only forty-five minutes from New-York, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. All who wish to go on this delightful trip will apply for tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
4TH AND 8TH AVS., 32D, 142D AND 143D STS., NEW-YORK;
CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND LAND IN
ALBANY, VILLAGE OF JAMAICA AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executors of James Munson, deceased, New-York:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Frame store and lot on the west side of 8th-av., 98 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot, on the south side of 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 324; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block; house contains modern improvements.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 143d-st., 400 feet west of 11th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot on the north side of 142d-st., 668 feet 4 inches west of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CONCORD-STREET—Three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-st., 77.6 feet east of Pearl-st., 25.7x95.

ALBANY.

Twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius sts., four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

VILLAGE OF JAMAICA.

Twenty lots on Ward-st., between Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpikes.

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, Essex County, New-York, said to be heavily timbered.

E. H. MUNSON,
JOS. O. BROWN, } Executors.
MARY J. MUNSON, Executrix.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REMEMBER!!!
THE GREAT SALE OF LANDS
at MAMARONECK,
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
TODAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
ON THE GROUNDS, 150 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN THE COUNTY! SALE POSITIVE!! TERMS EASY!! Free trains 9 and 11½ A. M., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1870.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH.
d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BRONNER & GUTZKOW'S ARTIFICIAL ALIZARENE, from Frankfort-on-the-Main, patented 7th of December, 1869. $9 50, gold, per pound, for sale by WM. JOSSEAUX, agent, No. 307 5th-st.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1871.

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. N. WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE with her old doctor, corner Jay and Mague sts., Rochester, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE BRONZES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 26, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 446 Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson satin damask, carved rose-wood reception chairs in yellow satin, rose-wood marble-top centre and side tables, ormolu marble-top stands and console-tables, elegant French-plate pier mirrors, crimson satin damask lambrequins, fine lace curtains, carved rose-wood etagere, rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, several fine bronzes, fine china vases, black-walnut dining extension-table, black-walnut dining-chairs, rose-wood parlor suite, green reps and green, striped reps, black-walnut book-case, rose-wood and black-walnut French bedstead, dressing-bureaus, armoire-a-glace, commodes, lounges, spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; a number of oil-paintings, linen window-shades, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, a large quantity of fine china and glassware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GAYLORD PATENT COUPLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on the 6th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, No. 18 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: The stock in trade of the Gaylord Patent Coupling and Manufacturing Company, consisting of 20 hose pipe nozzles, 200 sets couplings, 104 wrenches, 158 parts of couplings and connections, patterns, castings, 5 pieces hose.

Also, one-half interest in a certain patent issued to M. S. Curtis and W. D. Tewksbury for improvement in hose and other couplings by letters patent, dated July 16, 1867, and numbered 66,804. Office furniture, &c.
THOS. L. CARPENTER,
Assignee of the estate of the Gaylord Patent Coupling and Manufacturing Company,
No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE HANDSOME FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, CARRIAGES, PLANTS, &c.,
At the residence of the late John Howland, at Fort Washington, Kingsbridge road and 175th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction THURSDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the above residence, viz.: Carved rose-wood parlor and library suites, in brocatel and reps; fine etageres, marble-top tables, French-plate mantel mirrors, Japanese cabinet, sofas, lounges, arm and easy chairs, book-cases, extension table, buffet, dining chairs, rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoires-a-glace, wardrobes, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, fine Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with all the kitchen and laundry utensils. Also, fine rose-wood (Decker) billiard-table, rockaway, depot wagon, choice greenhouse plants, garden tools, &c. Trains leave 10th-av. and 30th-st. 6:30, 7:10, 9:05, 10, 11:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, May 29, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large assortment of VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; also a choice assortment of LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS; a very rare collection of OPERAS, FULL SCORE AND MUSIC; a few rare AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELERS' stock of fine gold and silver watches, jewelry, silver-ware, plated-ware, &c. On TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock prompt, at the sales-room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, vest-chains, plain and engraved rings, and in lots to suit the trade, fruit-knives, eye-glasses, lockets, charms, beads, silver-plated ware, armlets, &c., being the stock of J. Y. Savage, Jr. Sold by order of
GEO. O. STREET, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
FRESH PALERMO ORANGES AND LEMONS.
73 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,975 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons landing.
Per steam-ship *Aleppo*, and is now ready for examination on Cunard wharf, Jersey City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 2d day of June, 1871, at 12 M., at No. 571 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, sell the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.—Dated May 22, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

DRY GOODS.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
GROS GRAIN AND CORD EDGE

RIBBONS,

IN ALL COLORS AND BLACK.
From the narrowest up to the widest
SASH WIDTHS,
AT LOW PRICES.
EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,
Importers, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION.
THREAD, LLAMA AND GUIPURE SACKS AND SCARFS
in new and rich designs.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
A new and very splendid assortment of INDIA GOODS at No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' Turbans, Dress Bonnets, Crape and Guipure Straw Hats cheap. Sailor Hats, Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARENBURG & HUCHTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Frederick Harenburg, who will sign in liquidation.
F. HARENBURG.
JOHN W. HUCHTING.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1871.

MR. A. N. SALTZMAN HAS, BY MUTUAL consent, retired from our firm from this date.
SALTZMAN & CO.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned under the same firm name as heretofore, Mr. SALTZMAN's son having become partner.
VICTOR VUILLAUME,
AUGUSTE SALTZMAN,
ARNOLD NICOUD.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

THE BUSINESS ASSOCIATION BETWEEN the undersigned was terminated on 17th inst. by mutual consent. Mr. L. C. CLARKE will adjust all the business of the firm of CLARKE & CHILD.
L. C. CLARKE.
S. P. CHILD.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited for the construction of the Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plans and profile may be seen and information obtained at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of Smith & Stanbrough, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the manufacturing of all kinds of coach and furniture varnishes, Japan dryers, &c.; good wages given and steady employment guaranteed. For address inquire of BROWN & GREENE, No. 165 Water-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE ACcustomed to entering goods and can come well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, Post-office Box No. 2,882.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 235 West 53d-st., from 9 to 12 M.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE man; must understand the care of hot-house and cow. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and to wait on young ladies and assist in light chamber-work. Apply before 12 at No. 10 West 32d-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $8 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady of prepossessing appearance, finely educated, with good musical qualifications, as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to traveling to Europe as a lady's companion; none but first-class parties need call on Miss POWELL, 3 Jones-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, soups, ice-creams, and making butter, if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of grown children or assist with washing in a private family; no objection to the country; eight years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; first-class City references; will be disengaged the 1st of June. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 6 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator on almost any machine; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable North of Ireland woman as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; best references. Call or address for two days No. 718 6th-av., milliner's store.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a highly-recommended young woman; four years in her last place in the City; or chamber-work, or chamber-work and waiting; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on a sewing machine, make dresses, dress hair very nicely; competent to fill the above; country or City; very best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY by a highly-recommended young woman; seven years in last place; understands care of silver and getting up salads; has taken a man's place; or will do chamber-work, or chamber-work and waiting; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; a Protestant, who perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; all kinds of soups, jellies and game; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 423 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, understanding French cookery; none but first-class private City families need apply; first-class family City reference. Apply at No. 145 East 17th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE person as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 229 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and waiting; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 East 49th-st., from 10 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of fineries and French fluting; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant American woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country (Newport;) best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to do light house-work; good City reference. Inquire at No. 66 New Chambers-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent woman as good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; unexceptionable City references; will go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days No. 249 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a competent nurse to take the entire charge of an infant; she is willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 9 West 33d-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as a competent nurse for an infant; capable of bringing it up from birth; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as cook in a small family; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent reference. Call or address for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 337 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; will assist in washing; also, a chamber-maid and assist in washing, or as chamber-maid alone; both have best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant, and has good City references. Call at No. 797 6th-av., corner 45th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Welsh woman; is a very good cook; will wash and iron; good baker; care of milk and butter; or will take a laundress' situation; good City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid, either in the City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 456 2d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAker and lady's maid, a situation to go to the country for the Summer; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 48 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 314 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable person as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry as chamber-maid or waitress. Call at her present employer's where she has lived four years, from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Thursday, No. 13 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A situation; the best of references. Can be seen for three days at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid in a small private family. Address No. 21 West 34th-st., at her present employer's.

EMPLOYERS	SERVANTS.
promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Get your colored male and female hotel cooks and other help for Summer hotels, boarding-houses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., fourth door above 32d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for experienced ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, Protestant and other cooks and laundresses; those lately landed, all nations; country or City.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., a large number of experienced servants, (also girls lately landed,) wanted for excellent situations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; fully competent of taking entire charge of a baby, or would take charge of growing children; used to traveling; a good plain sewer; best City reference. Call for two days at 219 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS, A SITUAtion; understands her business thoroughly; or would nurse growing children; has seven months' City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; four years' excellent reference from her last employer. Call or address 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 168 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Apply at No. 320 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's until suited. Apply at No. 70 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a small family in the City; is a good baker; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION for a respectable woman as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as nurse, or would do light house-work. Call at No. 356 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as child's nurse; is competent of taking care of a baby with a bottle; very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF middle age, highly recommended, a situation as nurse with a family going to Europe; accustomed to foreign travel; never sea-sick; would take entire charge of an invalid. Inquire at present employer's, No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as housekeeper; is also a good cook; would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Hester-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewer or as waitress; would take care of children; would go in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 312 West 46th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress to do washing for a few gentlemen and ladies; understands all kinds of family washing; moderate prices; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 253 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take care of a child from its infancy; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid, or to do chamber-work and assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress; can give the highest recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, made-up dishes and desserts, good pastry; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE and efficient woman as cook; fully capable of taking the entire charge of her kitchen; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good seamstress, having worked as such for some time; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; wishes a permanent situation if not by the day. Call or address No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, and take entire charge, or to travel with a delicate lady; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as house-keeper in a widower's family or in a hotel; should like to go to Chicago or in the vicinity; the highest references given and required. Address S. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKWOMAN, WITH or without her own sewing-machine, wishes the work of a few families' dress-making; ladies', children's and infants' clothes handsomely made up; also, work taken at home. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st. First bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a very reliable, competent person; understands all kinds of family sewing; an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist in light chamber-work; highly recommended. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st.

EMPLOYERS

can be promptly supplied with capable servants for all positions, (City or country,) at the
BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
1,305 BROADWAY, BET. 35TH AND 36TH STS.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement wishes a situation for the Summer as companion to a lady, or would travel with an invalid; is accustomed to reading aloud; has experience, patience and gentleness; satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; is capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's place; has no objection to take care of a horse; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has two years' reference from last employer. Address S. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, a situation; can furnish the best of references as to sobriety and character. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st. To be had on demand at all times very select help of all nations at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st. French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; six years' City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening and milk; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; with good City reference. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family; is strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; has the best City recommendations; will endeavor to please; City or country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 20 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, with good City reference; is willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly. Address WILLIAM, No. 128 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family; can give seven years' City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call on or address, for two days, M. C., No. 66 West 43d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man, in a private family; is willing and obliging, and can make himself useful; has four years' references. Address J. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGER or steward in a good hotel, club-house, or first-class restaurant, by a man who can give the best reference, for both ability and character. Address C. H., No. 7 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY UNMARRIED Englishman, lately arrived, a situation as gardener; understands the laying out of grounds and care of hot-houses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 47 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious, single Scotchman; experienced, careful City driver; excellent groom; always obliging; first-class reference. Address R. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address W. B., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; no objections to the country; best City reference from his last place. Call or address for two days No. 933 Broadway, in the fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man who speaks French and German, and understands English well, as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; best City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored man as cook or waiter in a small hotel or boarding-house; City or country. Call or address No. 157 West 52d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience in the care and management of horses; first-class references. Call or address T. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman (Protestant) as butler or waiter; has fourteen years' reference from his last place, (England;) no objection to the country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly-competent French waiter; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 67 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEman for a reliable colored man, as coachman or waiter. Apply at No. 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; six years' unexceptionable City reference. Address Office, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a single man; is strictly sober and thoroughly understands his business; best City recommendations; City or country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 20 East 4th-st., carriage repository.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly, in city or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. H., No. 60 William-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation in a private family; best City reference from some of the best families in the City. Call or address T. W., No. 45 West 30th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, parlant Anglais, habitan New-York, depuis trois ans, desire une place comme cuisinier ou garcon de table dans une famille privée; pouvant fournée; de bonnes references. S'adresser J. B. SINARD, No. 34 West 11th-rue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF passing a year or two in Europe can combine pleasure with business in the introduction of a class of new and valuable machinery. The party applying must be possessed of some capital and influence, to reach Government officials. First-class references must be given, or no notice will be taken of replies. Address E. L. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., May 27	Assyria......Wed., May 24
Iowa.........Sat., June 3	Dacian......Wed., May 31
Europa.......Sat., June 10	Britannia....Wed., June 7
India........Sat., June 17	Alexandria...Wed., June 14
Columbia.....Sat., June 24	Caledonia....Wed., June 21
Anglia.......Sat., July 1	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31	Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Samaria, Thursday, June 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return Tickets......$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE...........DANRE......Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAN....Saturday, July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.........$140 | Second Cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.
NEMESIS..............Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Sat'day, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE........June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......June 8

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Wednesday, May 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE CITY of St. Joseph, Mo., will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds fo sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.
MONEY TO LEND, WITHOUT EXPENSE, EXCEPTING EXAMINATION OF TITLE.

Policy-holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States are hereby notified that they can obtain loans, directly from said Society, in sums of $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000, on the security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores, in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, such loans not to exceed in amount forty per cent. of the market value of the property mortgaged. Until further notice, preference will be given to policy-holders in the Society applying directly, without the intervention of others.

No applications will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 26, 1871.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, STOCK Brokers, have removed to No. 52 Exchange-place. They will buy and sell stocks, bonds, and current securities, at a commission of 1-16 of one per cent.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR,

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

First-class Investment Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent. interest for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
to the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS,
Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS......$5,515,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,309,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 78.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of May, A. D. 1871, an alias warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. PERKINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belong to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID J. SULLIVAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DURYEA, WILLIAM E. DURYEA, and ANDREW DURYEA, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alonzo Duryea and William E. Duryea, of the City of New-York, in said district, and by Andrew Duryea, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
my18-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. CHAMBERLIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,970.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward C. Chamberlin, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of May, 1871.
my18-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Bininger, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of May, 1871.
my25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. CHAMBERLIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward C. Chamberlin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my18-law3wT* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-law6m-Th

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BLACK horses, very stylish, but gentle and perfectly sound, with coupe rockaway, (Wood's make,) harness, robes, &c., &c., for sale by a family going to Europe. Can be seen at the private stable, No 2 East 54th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, hot and cold water in each, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen; house replete with modern improvements, and everything first-class; fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and two minutes from City Hall. Gentlemen appreciating cleanliness and a comfortable home, can apply at 386 Jay-st., near Willoughby.

A PARTY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX gentlemen can obtain handsome connecting rooms on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty; dinner at 6½. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS, furnished, with use of piano, on first floor; with or without breakfast; in a first-class brown-stone house, with all improvements, bath, &c., at No. 134 East 112th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

LODGINGS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, in a refined and pleasant private family; room opening to the south or west; best references freely given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, (first floor;) also, single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison-square; No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

THE COMFORTS OF A SOCIAL AND refined home, with elegant apartments and excellent table, can be had at No. 35 East 21st-st; references exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING TO room together can obtain board with a small private family at No. 212 Harrison-st., Brooklyn; no other boarders.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-men, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable furnished room, or suitable for two friends; also a hall bedroom to let; bath and gas.

THE COMFORTS OF A SOCIAL AND refined home, with elegant apartments and excellent table, can be had at No. 35 East 21st-st. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board; references required. Call at No. 163 East 34th-st.

HOBOKEN.—ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A first-class private house may be had at No. 100 River Terrace; a very pleasant location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH or without board, in a private family, at No. 120 Norfolk-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

NO. 147 EAST 27TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for reception of guests June 1.

Applications for rooms may be made at Sturtevant House, New-York; Delavan House, Albany, or Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA,
OPENS JUNE 1.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.

Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PARRY HOUSE.
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.

This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH.—PARTIES DESIRING rooms, with board, for the Summer, convenient to the City, can be accommodated in a first-class house, delightfully situated, on Jefferson-av., near the park, and only five minutes' walk from main depot; over sixty trains per day, via Jersey Central Railroad. Address Mrs. RINTOUL, Jefferson-av., between Magnolia and Anna sts., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON CLARK'S Hill, one-half mile from depot; thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS can find a pleasant home for the Summer with a private family living between Orange and Newark, by addressing HED, Box No. 141 New-York *Times* Office.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN THE country will find good accommodations at the Windham County House, Fayetteville, Vt. For particulars address the proprietor, C. P. STONE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and maid, second or third floor, in a private family where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, stating location and price with or without private table, G. W. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.! Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

COAL.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 tons of Scranton Coal, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Positively last night of the most brilliant
SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
L. ALBITES.............DIRECTOR
FRIDAY, (LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
DON GIOVANNI.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
in her favorite role of ZERLINA.
Mme. CAROLINA VIARDI as DONNA ANNA.
Mme HIMELA, Signor CAROSELLI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor SUSINI, Signor BACELLI.
CONDUCTOR.............Signor NICOLAO
SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, Farewell Matinee.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
Seats secured at the Academy, 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 27, at 1 o'clock.
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.
KELLOGG. VILLANI. KELLOGG. VILLANI.
PALMER. ORLANDINI. SUSINI.
Admission to matinee, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents; extra seats in private boxes, $2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. C. MATHEWS.
THURSDAY, May 25, last night of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
FRIDAY, (last time positively,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY and £1,000 A YEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE, (last time positively,)
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 27, last time of
BACHELOR OF ARTS and THE CRITIC.
MONDAY, May 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
on which occasion
MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS
will make her first appearance in thirteen years in this City, as MEDEA, in Planche's parody entitled THE GOLDEN FLEECE, also in THE COMICAL COUNTESS, MR. MATHEWS appearing in both pieces, and also in COOL AS A CUCUMBER, the same programme to be repeated every evening next week, the very last of MR. MATHEWS' engagement.

NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINstrels, 28th-st. Opera-house, corner of Broadway. Sixth week. New repertoire. Excellent company. Neils Son in opera. Little Sunflower, &c.

IRVING HALL——IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 23,
AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GERMANIA ILLUSTRATED,
pictorially, historically, poetically and musically,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
MOVING PANORAMA
of the
FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR,
painted by eminent European artists from drawings made on the spot, including all the principal cities, fortresses, localities of ancient and modern interest, and
VIVID BATTLE-SCENES,
IN CONJUNCTION EACH EVENING
WITH A GRAND CONCERT,
supported by
KARL FORMES, KARL FORMES,
the world-famed basso;
Miss SARAH BARRON, contralto;
Mr. W. J. HILL, the popular tenor,
and other eminent artists.
Herr DORMSTEIN............Director and Conductor
The historically descriptive lecture will be delivered by the popular young elocutionist and dramatic reader,
Mr. W. H. POPE.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at all the principal ticket-offices and music-stores, and at the hall.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS. RANK.
RANK. LAST NIGHTS. RANK.
RANK. RANK. RANK.
RANK. LAST NIGHTS.
NEXT WEEK LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AT THE BROOKLYN RINK.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, May 25 at 2 and 8 o'clock.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the representative American prima donna; Mr. P. S. GILMORE, of Boston, projector of the Great Boston Peace Jubilee; and a host of solo talent. Great chorus of 500 voices. Grand orchestra of 100 performers. "Anvil Chorus" with 50 anvils, and "Star Spangled Banner" with artillery accompaniment.
Conductors, P. S. GILMORE and HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
New-York office, J. K. Van Slyke, No. 3 Broad-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen will take place THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Home, Staten Island. The friends of the institution are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FINAL examination of the classes in Columbia College for the current academic year will commence on FRIDAY, June 2, and will continue until Friday, June 16, beginning daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of the students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.

Candidates for admission to the College will be examined on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24. It is desired that application be made on the first of these days at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

A GENTLEMAN, RECENTLY AN instructor in Harvard, and familiar with the preparation of young men for college, desires to form, from October next, a small class of students, with particular reference to Harvard. Is permitted to refer to

President Eliot,	Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.,
Prof. Jas. Russell Lowell,	Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.,
Prof. F. J. Child,	Joseph H. Choate, Esq.,
Cambridge.	New-York.

Address inquiries during the present week to INSTRUCTOR, No. 255 4th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

MISS F. B. PRIEST HAS REMOVED her school from No. 203 East 16th-st. to No. 229 East 19th-st.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR A LONG and well-established boarding and day school, for young ladies, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. The building is large, the grounds extensive and tastefully laid out; the place, from its healthfulness and retirement, is well fitted for the purpose designed. Address, with references, &c., A. WILLIAMSON.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN VERY successful in teaching children, and who is making object teaching a practical study, desires a situation for the Summer as governess to children; excellent references given. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR WISHES TO make an engagement for the Summer as teacher and companion: experienced in instructing youth; refers to City families, in which the advertiser is now employed. Address TUTOR, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a situation for the Summer as private tutor; will give the best City references. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 33d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellepart and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
10:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER COMEDY REVIVAL
EVERY EVENING
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S HIGHLY-POPULAR COMEDY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Which will be presented
with
AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST:
Comprising Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses BLAISDELL and McCORMACK.
It is respectfully announced that on
MONDAY, MAY 29,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his reappearance in his own drama of
ROSEDALE,
which has been for some time in preparation, and will be presented for
THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS,
With
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC,
and NEW and SUPERB COSTUMES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—WINTER'S TALE.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
LEONTES,
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
In preparation the Dramatic Event of London in 1857, THE MAN O'AIRLIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his intensely interesting drama of
The Frustrated Shot. | KIT. | The Levee at St. Louis.
The Game of Poker. | KIT. | Cabin of the *Medora*.
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Explosion of the Steamer. | KIT. | The Hurricane Deck.
The Bowie-knife Duel. | KIT. | The Island Retreat.
General Admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
DECIDED HIT
Of the great scenic and pictorial drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
and also for matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, with magnificent tableaus and a powerful cast, including
G. L. FOX..............as.........OWEN WOOD
Miss ADA HARLAND...as.....JACK SHEPPARD
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
who has consented to appear during the week,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Sensational HELP. Comicalities.
Effects. HELP. Dances, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission.........................50 cents.
Private boxes.....................$1 extra.
Packages of twelve tickets.......$4
To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

NEW-YORK REFORM LEAGUE.
JULIA WARD HOWE, Essay on Childhood, recitation and music, Chickering Hall, 2 P. M. TODAY. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—P. B. WIGHT'S Illustrated lecture on *The History of Architecture*, postponed on Tuesday evening last on account of an accident to the gentleman in charge of the apparatus for illustration, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the door.

DR. O'LEARY'S LAST LECTURE at Apollo Hall TO-NIGHT.—*Marriage and Divorce; Whom to Marry, When to Marry; Woman's Rights and Sphere; Love, &c.* Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
ON AND AFTER MAY 4,
STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st. each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Peck-slip from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
MORRISANIA, HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.
On and after May 23, 1871, the palace steam-boat MORRISANIA, Capt. LONGSTREET,

Leaves Morrisania slip	Leaves Fulton Market Slip
6¼ A. M., 8¼ A. M., 10¾ A. M., 3¼ P. M., 5¾ P. M.	7¼ A. M., 9¼ A. M., 1 P. M., 4¾ P. M., 6¾ P. M.

Landing, each way, at 119th and 8th sts.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
BUENA GROVE FREE TO PICNIC PARTIES GOING BY THIS BOAT.
A second boat will be placed on this line on or about June 1.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 19th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th...10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th.......9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 29th......11:00 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT
MARY POWELL,
On and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 3:30 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 5:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York at 10:30.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Screw steamer *Norwich*, 500 tons, just put in complete order for business. Also,
Side-wheel steamer *Stamford*.
HIGH DRAFT AND LARGE CARRIERS.
Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY and Troy, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Fare, $1 75. Connecting at above places with morning express trains for the West and North. Returning, leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will resume their daily passages at 8½ A. M. from Vestry-st., and 8:45 from 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 2:30, and 27th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—LOUISE C. HEINRICH, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of JACOB HEINRICH, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. COOKE and Caroline B., his wife, George R. Redmen, John D. Prince, John J. Nichols, the National Stove Works, Frederick Beck, John G. Bell, Samuel Abrahams, Thomas J. Briggs, Joshua L. Underhill, William H. Peck, Edgar A. Hutchins, Martin C. Collart, Benjamin F. Rushmore, Elbert T. Cornell, Henry Hutchinson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 13, 1870.
L. S. GOEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 35 Pine-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 14th day of December, 1870. L. S. GOEBEL,
ap27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

A HEALTHY HEALTH OFFICER.

"Ring" Tactics Introduced Into the Quarantine Department.

The Way Dr. Carnochan Fleeces the State and Robs Our Merchants—An Authoritative Statement by One of the Commissioners.

Since the appointment by Gov. HOFFMAN of that protégé of the *Herald*, and favorite of the Tammany Ring—Dr. CARNOCHAN—as Health Officer of this port, the commerce of New-York has been subjected to every species of delay and obstruction, and our merchants have been compelled to submit to the most overbearing treatment and the most unheard-of extortions from the new official. The newspapers have been filled with complaints of his usurpations of power and official malpractices, but, as they did not always come from an authoritative source, they have escaped that attention which they deserved. The public are therefore indebted to Dr. BELL, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, for a full and clear exposé of the conduct of Dr. CARNOCHAN since he has been in office, and it will appear, from a perusal of Dr. BELL's statements, that the complaints, instead of being exaggerated, have fallen far short of the truth. The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening gives the result of an interview held by one of its staff with Dr. BELL, from which we extract the following:

HOW DR. CARNOCHAN GOT HIS APPOINTMENT.

The appointment was made against the protest of the medical profession of New-York and Brooklyn. Dr. CARNOCHAN strove hard to get professional indorsement, but failed. But the earnest and steady support of the New-York *Herald* prevailed in raising an apparent popular demand for the appointment of Dr. CARNOCHAN, and to it the Governor yielded. The new Quarantine Commission retained the services of Dr. SWINBURNE's old counsel, Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON. The first impulse of Dr. BELL was that the new Board should start fresh, with a counsel of their own; but on sounding his colleagues he found that potential political influences in New-York had been invoked on Mr. JOHNSON's behalf, and accordingly it was useless to attempt to displace him. Mr. JOHNSON harmonized with Dr. CARNOCHAN as well as he had with Dr. SWINBURNE, and continued to interpret the law for the Quarantine Commission, so as to make out that the Health Officer had all power, and the Commission, his nominal official controllers, had little or no power over him.

THE IMPOSITIONS ON THE COMMERCE.

The first great object to which Dr. BELL addressed himself, on finding that it was hopeless to remove Mr. JOHNSON, was to have Dr. SWINBURNE's extravagant charges for lighterage, stevedorage and cooperage cut down. The merchants wanted to pay for lighterage only the ordinary trade prices. Dr. SWINBURNE had been charging them more than double the trade rates. Thus, a hogshead of sugar, for which the trade rate of lighterage would be fifty cents, Dr. SWINBURNE charged $1 10 for. But every time that the subject was brought up in the Quarantine Commission meetings, Dr. CARNOCHAN and Mr. JOHNSON were ready with some reason for delaying a decision. They kept this up as long as the Legislature was in session, while, if the Board had imposed what the merchants considered too high rates, the merchants might have gone to Albany with a bill to reduce the rates. The object of this delay, however, was not detected at the time, and hence it was not until after the Legislature adjourned that the new rates were fixed.

THE MANNER OF FIXING THE RATES.

Dr. BELL thus describes: Dr. CARNOCHAN said there was no need of hurry. Unsuspecting innocents as we were—this was when Mr. HUNT was President of the Board—and being so advised by our counsel, we remained quiet. Mr. JOHNSON was our counsel, but he was acting in the special interest of Dr. CARNOCHAN. He meanwhile was at work in the Legislature, getting the Quarantine law amended, to suit Dr. CARNOCHAN, by giving him the exclusive appointment of all the lightermen and stevedores. Before that it required the joint action of the Commissioners. The merchants complained of the extortion practiced upon them, and we determined to withdraw their licenses from these extortionate lightermen and to reduce the rates. But while we were persuaded to wait, and wait, we found that Dr. CARNOCHAN and Mr. JOHNSON had been working at Albany behind our backs, and had succeeded in transferring the entire power of appointing and dismissing lightermen from us to Dr. CARNOCHAN alone. We subsequently learned that our own paid counsel, Mr. JOHNSON, was the very man who drew the amendment to the law, taking away from us, his employers, the appointment of this man. They scandalized me in Albany, I learned, both CARNOCHAN and JOHNSON, saying that "nothing could be done with Dr. BELL, that he wanted to control all the lighterage." Beside taking away from the Quarantine Board the appointment of employés, they added the President of the New-York Board of Aldermen to the Board which had to fix the rates of lighterage, thus, as they supposed, making a majority in Dr. CARNOCHAN's interest, for high charges. To us three Commissioners of Quarantine they added the President of the New-York Aldermen, the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York, and Dr. CARNOCHAN himself—four against us three. We seven met to fix the rates. The meetings were public, the merchants attended in large numbers, and at last, tired of delay, I drew up what I thought was a judicious plan of regulating the charges. The law of Quarantine contemplates three classes of goods. First, that on which quarantine is obligatory; second, that on which it is optional, and third, that which is exempt. I thought the lighterage should be paid accordingly; that on exempt goods the charges should be only 25 per cent. over trade rates, on goods that might be infected, 50 per cent., and on goods subject to obligatory quarantine, presumed to have been infected, 100 per cent. over trade rates. After I had prepared this resolution, Mayor HALL came to me in the Board and I showed him the resolution. We had a sharp discussion in the Board, and he lost his temper, talking about quarantine with a merchant who knew a great deal more about it than he did. He took me on one side and said, "Doctor, what are you getting at?" He read the resolution and suggested that it would be better to amend it, so that if any part of the cargo was of the obligatory quarantine or infected class, the whole should be subject to the 100 per cent. extra rate of lighterage. I replied that if a vessel came from Rio with $100,000 worth of coffee, which was of the exempt class, and $100 worth of hides, which were of the obligatory class, that it would pay better to throw the hides overboard than to make all the coffee pay the same lighterage rates as the hides. When the subject came up in the meeting it was about to be adjourned again as usual. I said we had met on it several times, and there were about fifty merchants in the room waiting our decision; they had been employing lightermen, and about $20,000 already was claimed of them by these lightermen, under the old Swinburne rates; so I moved my resolution classifying and reducing the rates. There was no man but Mr. JOHNSON, except myself, who had studied the list of merchandise sufficiently to see the full effect of these rates as classified. Mayor HALL offered his amendment, and I opposed it by the illustration of the coffee cargo from Rio. Mr. JOHNSON whispered in Mayor HALL's ear, and he withdrew his amendment. My motion was seconded by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, and we passed it before they knew what they were about. It was a reduction, in the average, of fifty to seventy-five per cent. on the former charges. Little of the 100 per cent. obligatory class of goods comes here in the Quarantine season—the merchants know better than to import hides largely in Summer; the bulk of our merchandise consists of coffee, which is exempt, and comes in at twenty-five per cent. extra lighterage, and of sugar.

Meanwhile, continued Dr. BELL, Dr. CARNOCHAN had availed himself of the power which the change he had secured in the law had given him, and had appointed a firm called WHITE & Co., to do all the lighterage. He had not the courtesy to notify the Board of this action. The Board had been receiving applications and offers from various firms to do the lightering. Presently WHITE & Co. notified them in a printed list that these were the terms which they were going to charge for lightering. These rates were enormous—an advance of fifty per cent. even on the old Swinburne rates. Mr. JOHNSON, the Board's own counsel, had written this for WHITE & Co. Dr. BELL moved that this document be filed among the previous applications of other firms. Then WHITE & Co. went about among the merchants charging these rates without waiting for the Board to act on them. At the foot of their bills they had printed that the rates were "approved by the Quarantine Commissioners." The merchants replied that no Quarantine Commissioner signed the rates. Then Dr. BELL moved that Dr. CARNOCHAN be notified that, as he had appointed the lightermen, the Board were ready to fix the rates at which they should be paid, and the classified rates were fixed accordingly, as above stated.

AN EXTORTIONATE INNOVATION.

Next, Dr. CARNOCHAN's lightermen went on to lighter coffee—a totally unheard-of thing. There had only been one instance of lightering coffee before CARNOCHAN's time, and that was under specially exceptional circumstances. Coffee was always looked on as an antiseptic, a security against infection, rather than a medium of infection. But Dr. CARNOCHAN ordered all the coffee to be lightered to warehouses, or rather to a particular warehouse of his own selection, where there was no machinery for treating it. Previously all coffee had gone to the Harbeck stores, because there were the appliances for treating it. But, for some reason of his own, CARNOCHAN sent all the coffee to WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's stores, at Red Hook, where were no appliances. The profit on storing quarantine goods was great, and the competition keen. Previously, the Metropolitan Board of Health designated what warehouse goods should go to; but now that Board is abolished, Dr. CARNOCHAN claims the exclusive power for himself, and he always sent the coffee to Red-Hook, though the owners might prefer to have it at the Harbeck stores, where it could be prepared for the market. Fifty dollars a vessel, or $30 or $40 for a little coaster, is extorted by Dr. CARNOCHAN and put in his own pocket. The service is done by a steam-boat owned by the State; the State simply pays her crew, her fuel, and everybody about her, from Dr. CARNOCHAN down; and yet he pockets the earnings of those State steam-boats. However, added Dr. BELL, now we have a new counsel to the Quarantine Board, one not in Dr. CARNOCHAN's interest, we hope there will be some way to stop these abuses. They began under THOMPSON, and were continued under SWINBURNE, and now under CARNOCHAN. The law provides that Dr. CARNOCHAN is entitled to remuneration only for the services of men he pays out of his own pocket; and he pays nobody but his two deputies—all else are paid by the State. The law requires that Dr. CARNOCHAN shall pay his employés out of his fees.

[Here follows a tabular statement of the legitimate fees of Health Officer, which Dr. BELL says amount to at least $50,000 per annum, and that Dr. CARNOCHAN's fees and extortions amount to over $100,000 a year, exclusive of what he makes by favoring certain warehouses and releasing ships from Quarantine.]

DR. CARNOCHAN'S RESIDENCE.

When the State sold the old Quarantine grounds they were bought by Dr. SWINBURNE and a Mr. WINAR, of Staten Island. WINAR was the man who negotiated the monopoly of lighterage between WHITE & Co. and Dr. CARNOCHAN, receiving $5,000 of the spoils for his trouble. There was a law passed in 1870 authorizing Dr. CARNOCHAN to select his own official residence, and requiring the Quarantine Board to pay a specified rent therefor. If Dr. CARNOCHAN had chosen to select half the area of Staten Island, the Board had no option, under this law, but to hire it for him. He selected the Winar and Swinburne property, and the Quarantine Board were compelled to pay $10,500 a year rent for it, under the provisions of the law. It was to be only a temporary residence, until a permanent one was obtained; and it was to be exempt from taxation, in addition to the high rent. It was to be fitted up and furnished for Dr. CARNOCHAN, the law said, at the expense of the State, and Dr. CARNOCHAN was alone to audit the bills of expenditure. Dr. CARNOCHAN employed Mr. THOMAS H. FARON to fit it up, and already, for this residence, of which the State had but one year's lease, bills to the amount of $33,000 had come in toward the fitting up and furnishing it. Mr. FARON had received on account a check for $15,000 for expenses, audited by Dr. CARNOCHAN. There were men who had supplied work and labor, who alleged they were not yet paid. This last Legislature, Mr. JACOBS put in the Supply bill an item of $12,000 more for this fitting up, and $5,000 for a year's salary of Mr. FARON, for superintending the job. All this expense was incurred by the State by special law, for Dr. CARNOCHAN's house, in addition to the $10,500 a year for his rent.

THE WAY CARNOCHAN SENDS HIS CLOTHES TO WASH.

Not only were the so-called Quarantine Police simply a band of house servants for Dr. CARNOCHAN, but a man rated as engineer of the *Fletcher* steam-boat, and paid as such by the State, was no engineer at all, but a clerk and collector for Dr. CARNOCHAN's bills, most of which, by the way, were illegal, as his employing this man as collector was. The Quarantine Board, all last year, received only $1,100 in fees. Out of this they had to maintain the sick and the hospitals as far as it would go; all the rest of the fees were pocketed by Dr. CARNOCHAN. The steam-boat *Fletcher*, belonging to the State, and every man on it paid by the State, was used as a private pleasure-vessel by Dr. CORNOCHAN. If he had a bundle of dirty clothes to send from Quarantine to his farm up the river to be washed, the *Fletcher* had to make a voyage for the purpose, at the State's expense.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Flourishing Condition of the "Home Traffic."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12.

We shall all rejoice to welcome Dr. LIVINGSTONE back to England; but we fear that the traveler's own joy will be somewhat impaired on learning that during his lengthened absence little or nothing has been done in the matter he has most at heart. The slave-trade on the east coast of Africa flourishes in spite of the numerous dispatches that have passed between the English Government and its representative at Zanzibar. It is true that we have a treaty with the Sultan, but by one of its articles we have bound ourselves not to interfere with domestic slavery, and thus have virtually left the whole matter in the hands of SYED MAJID. His nominal sovereignty extends over several hundred miles of coast, and as the slavers are thus protected during the greater part of the voyage northward, they can calculate upon running four out of every five cargoes. The consequence is that the traffic increases, and its extent may be measured by the fact that the royalty of two dollars a head upon every sale in the Zanzibar market enables the Sultan to pay an annual subsidy of nearly £8,000 and to maintain himself besides. It is said that from 200,000 to 300,000 lives are annually sacrificed, that large tracts of country once well peopled are now utterly desolate, and that the atrocities committed both in the capture of the slaves and in the march coastward parallel the worst horrors of the mid passage. The mistake made by our Government was the omission to place any limits upon the number of slaves allowed to be imported; but, as Dr. LIVINGSTONE pointed out in one of his last dispatches, SYED MAJID is the creature of English power alone, and we could readily obtain a revision of the terms of the treaty.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The Conservative Republicans in Convention—A Platform Adopted.

A Convention composed of professedly Conservative Republicans was held in Baltimore on Tuesday, the avowed object being, in the words of the call, to effect a new and thorough organization of the Union Republican Party of Maryland on such a basis, both in reference to political principles, and in the distribution of patronage, in the event of success, as will secure the zealous support of all good citizens, whether Republicans, Conservatives or Democrats, who are opposed to the reckless mismanagement and audacious extravagance of the party now in power in the city and State. The City of Baltimore and ten or eleven counties of the State were represented by delegates. Col. EDWARD WILKINS, of Kent County, presided, and Dr. W. G. TUCK, of Anne Arundel County, and PHILIP T. DAWSON, of Baltimore, acted as secretaries. After some preliminary business, a committee, headed by Major HANCOCK, was appointed, who reported a platform, which was adopted.

The preamble recites that the present seeming apathy of the Union Republican Party in Maryland is due mainly to a lack of sympathy and cordiality, and unhappy divisions among Republicans, which it is proposed to harmonize, taking advantage of the wide-spread disgust entertained for the present State and city Democratic administrations. The resolutions provide for a committee of five persons from Baltimore and two from each county, designated by the members of the Convention, to inaugurate a Republican State organization for a vigorous and effective Fall campaign, and indorse the administration of Gen. GRANT, particularly with regard to national finances; they also speak of the Treaty of Washington as the proudest memorial of the Administration, entitling the President to the gratitude of both nations, representing the two great divisions of the great Anglo-Saxon race, and declare for universal amnesty to strengthen the Republican Party and facilitate the beneficent work of reconciliation between the North and the South; also indorse Postmaster-General CRESWELL and his able administration of his Department, and protest against closing up public schools, as it is alleged has been done in some of the counties of Maryland.

After the resolutions had been adopted, the Convention resolved to proceed in a body to Washington and present their platform to President GRANT, after which there was an adjournment till June 15.

A Duel in Louisiana—Many Shots and Few Wounds.

From the New Iberia (La.) Banner, May 17.

Just as we were going to press we learn the particulars of a rather sanguinary duel that took place on yesterday evening, about 3 o'clock, near E. MONTAGUE's store, some four miles west of this place, between two cousins, DROSIN MIGUEZ and THEOGENE VIATOR. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:

A feud had existed between the parties for years, even before the younger one of the two was grown. Just one year ago they were required to give bonds in the sum of $200 each to keep the peace for the space of twelve months, which bond expired on the day previous to the hostile meeting. Immediately after, one of the parties sent word to the other to meet him at the time and place mentioned above, armed with double-barrel shot-gun and repeater, charged *ad libitum*. They came within about forty yards of each other, when they commenced firing, which they kept up until each of their charges were exhausted. The young man who was invited to the feast of blood took the precaution to bring an extra repeater, which gave him a very decided advantage over his opponent. After one firing fourteen shots and the other eight, they found themselves close together with empty weapons, and neither badly hurt. They then clubbed their weapons and went in for a regular rough-and-tumble fight, when friends interfered, and thus ended the matter for a while at least—not, however, until one of them had received a severe contusion on the head from the butt of a pistol, and the other had one of his eyes nearly torn out. Notwithstanding the great amount of shooting, as we understand, each of the parties received but a slight wound, from which it is to be hoped they may soon recover. We regret to learn that it is the general opinion of those best acquainted with the parties that this will not be the end of the affair.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Flag-ship Colorado Ashore in the Woosung River—The Corea Expedition—The United States Steamer Benecia in a Cyclone.

A letter from a gentleman on board the United States steamer *Colorado*, flag-ship of Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS, dated Woosung, China, April 12, says that, when proceeding up the river, she grounded on a mud-bank at high water, and, being unable to get her afloat, she was obliged to remain until the next tide. The water fell fourteen feet, leaving the ship high and dry, but she lay easy, and so little did she feel the effects of her position that the stateroom doors open and shut as easy as if she was afloat. The ship came off in due time, and proceeded to her anchorage uninjured. At the date of the writing she was preparing to lead the expedition to Corea.

The Corea squadron will consist of the flagship *Colorado*, steam corvettes *Benecia* and *Alaska*, gun-boat *Monacacy* and tender *Palos*. The ships take with them a crew of shipwrecked Coreans picked up by an American vessel, who will be landed as soon as the fleet arrives, and who will naturally inform their countrymen of the kind treatment received at the hands of the people who come to treat with them. Should Admiral RODGERS fail in bringing the Coreans to terms, he will use force, and is provided with all the appliances for a vigorous punishment for their past misdeeds. Should the expedition accomplish its ends by peaceful negotiations, it will return to Hong Kong about the middle of May.

Another letter from the United States steamer *Benecia* states that they have had seventeen cases of small-pox on board, but at the date of writing all hands were well. Two of the sick were left in the hospital at Yokohama. On the passage from Yokohama to Hakodadi, and while in the Kurisino, or Japanese Gulf Stream, the *Benecia* encountered a cyclone, in which she was nearly lost. The first cutter was washed from the davits, the dingy stove, the ward-room and cabin flooded with water, and the ship wet from stem to stern below. Following this she encountered a severe gale of wind up to 40° north latitude, and for five days was trying to get to windward under canvas, but making leeway all the time steam was raised, and getting under the lee of the land she arrived into Hokadadi. All hands well on both ships.

The Williamsburg Church Scandal—Statements of Both Sides.

The congregation of the Grand-street Methodist Church in Williamsburg have been much troubled of late by some unfortunate occurrences affecting the discipline of the Church, and to which they claim an undue public prominence has been given by indiscreet individuals whose personal feelings have made them unmindful of its baneful effects upon the cause of religion. So much of the difficulty as has been brought prominently before the public, relates to charges brought against Mr. THEODORE COCHEU, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, for maladministration, by Mr. HIRAM AUSTIN, and charges brought by Mr. COCHEU against Rev. T. T. KENDRICKS, the pastor of the church, in which it is alleged that that gentleman was under the influence of liquor at a drum presentation in the Sunday-school last July. Mr. KENDRICKS has hitherto enjoyed the fullest confidence of his congregation, and is a popular and eloquent divine. The charges brought against Mr. COCHEU were investigated before the quarterly Conference, Rev. Mr. ROBINSON presiding, when a verdict was rendered in which he was found guilty of the charge of maladministration, and deposed from the office of Superintendent and expelled from the Sabbath-school. The President of the Conference would not entertain the charge preferred against Mr. KENDRICKS. Charges were then made against the minister in Phœnix Division Sons of Temperance, and are now under investigation. Yesterday evening a TIMES' reporter, inquiring for the rooms of the Division, met a gentleman who gave his name as T. J. SCHOLEY, and volunteered to show the way, as he was going to attend the meeting. Questioned by the reporter in regard to the subject to be that night brought up before the Division, Mr. SCHOLEY said that he intended to give his evidence in favor of the innocence of Mr. KENDRICKS. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Dr. EVEREST, on Marcy-avenue, and was visiting the Grand-street Sunday-school, where he delivered an address, on the day of the drum presentation—the gift of a toy drum, as a prize to one of the scholars—he was in Mr. KENDRICKS' company, conversed with him, observed no signs of liquor upon him, and believed the charge to be utterly groundless. Mr. COCHEU stated to the reporter that he believed Mr. KENDRICKS to be guilty of conduct unbecoming a minister; the matter had been suppressed in the church investigation, but the present one would be known to the public. Mr. KENDRICKS told the reporter that he could say nothing about the charges against him at present, except to repeat the denial which he had publicly made, and to point to a letter signed by a number of his congregation. He said that the investigation before the Division was a secret one, according to the rules of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and when the verdict was given it would be furnished to the reporters. The investigation will be continued next Saturday.

Religious Discussion—A Hall Closed Against a Presbyterian Clergyman.

A lecture on "Auricular Confession" was advertised to be delivered last evening, in Masonic Temple, Williamsburg, by Rev. J. G. WHITE, a Presbyterian missionary. This lecture was intended to be an answer to one recently delivered by Rev. Father DAMON, a Roman Catholic missionary, in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and several hundred persons assembled to hear it. When the hour for opening the hall arrived, the proprietor of the Temple informed Mr. WHITE that he feared serious trouble if the hall was opened for such a purpose, and he, therefore, concluded to keep it closed.

At this time there was a large crowd on the sidewalk awaiting admission, and when Mr. WHITE came among them to tell the cause of trouble, the Police ordered the sidewalk to be cleared. Mr. WHITE then took a position in the middle of the street, and said that as the proprietor of the hall had closed it against him, he would seek redress by law, as he was a law-abiding citizen. The lecture, however, he would deliver, if his life was taken in the attempt. The large assemblage applauded this, and then quietly dispersed.

Erie Mismanagement.

Complaint is made by the delay of the mails leaving this City over the Erie Road under the new time-table of that road. Mails which close in this City about 7½ o'clock are carried as far as Port Jervis, where they arrive at 11:55 A. M. They lay over until the arrival of the train leaving here at 11 A. M. About 5 o'clock P. M. This train take the mails through to Binghamton. The Post-office authorities here say that no remedy can be applied by them. Persons engaged in manufacturing business on the line of the Delaware River have to pay the same rates of toll for freight as is charged to Elmira, yet, notwithstanding this, they cannot have adequate mail facilities, which is considered a hardship for these gentlemen who have paid these excessive rates for the past twenty years.

The Jersey City Yacht Clubs.

The yacht clubs of Jersey City are busy preparing for their season of pleasure. The various clubs have increased their stock of boats since last year. The Oceanic Club has fifteen, having added two new ones this Spring. The Jersey City Club own twenty-eight boats, besides two others building at Keyport, which will be launched next month. The Momus Club has sixteen boats, being an increase of three since last season. This club is the youngest in the city, having been only organized last season. The annual regatta of the Oceanic Yacht Club takes place on the 26th of June.

The Kellogg Divorce Case Again.

Yesterday the Kellogg divorce case came up again in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn on a motion by the plaintiff for a new trial, on the ground that since the last suit much new evidence had been discovered. Affidavits from several of the recently found witnesses were read, averring that they had seen the defendant behave in a criminal manner with one FULLER. In reply to these, Mrs. KELLOGG's counsel read a number of affidavits from the members of the family, charging the plaintiff with brutally treating Mrs. KELLOGG, and accusing the new witnesses of perjury. The decision was reserved.

Fair of the Shepherd's Fold.

The Shepherd's Fold, an admirable institution, conducted principally under the patronage of the ladies of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, is now holding a Fancy Fair. This is the third and last day of the sale, and the managers, who have been highly gratified so far with the success of their effort, will be glad to see a goodly number of their friends and the public. This evening Mrs. MACREADY will give a popular dramatic recital in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Fold.

The institution, which is located at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, is incorporated for the purpose of recovering and adopting friendless children of both sexes, and has been in successful operation for two years. A movement is now in progress for obtaining 100 subscribers, who will each take the responsibility of paying one one-hundredth part of the annual expense for one or more years, on the understanding that such part shall not exceed $100. The amount is estimated now at $75 each per annum. Some thirty names have been handed in, and Mrs. ROBERTS, the Treasurer, will gladly receive other names or contributions of less or greater amount, at her residence, No. 314 Fifth-avenue. It is proposed to devote all the income from ordinary sources to the new building fund.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

GEORGE BERMAN, Quartermaster of the steamer *Saratoga*, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, by Deputy-Marshal CROWLEY, with having a trunk and a bag in his possession, containing unstamped tobacco. It was alleged that the tobacco had been smuggled from Virginia. The accused was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, but endeavored to make his escape on his way there.

Yesterday, about 4 P. M., the steam-ship *Virgo*, for Savannah, when off Quarantine, lowered a boat for the purpose of landing a man who had been accidentally carried away from New-York. The boat, which was manned by three seamen, when some distance from the shore, filled and upset. A boat put out from Quarantine and rescued the whole party. Dr. MOSER attended them, and after much trouble, succeeded in restoring them. They were afterward sent back to New-York.

Mrs. Judge CHARLES P. DALY, Mrs. DAVID HOYT, and the other lady managers of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, invite all patriotic ladies of New-York to meet them from 10 to 4 o'clock today and Monday next, at the head-quarters tent, Broadway and Union-square, to make arrangements for procuring flowers, &c., for use on Decoration Day.

The United States ship *Worcester*, which sailed from Boston with supplies for the suffering Frenchmen, after discharging her cargo, went to Cardiff, Wales, and loaded with coals, and thence proceeded to Liverpool, where she now lies, to take on board the guns which originally formed the battery of the Confederate privateer *Shenandoah*. She is expected to sail this week for New-York.

The effect of the removal of one boat from the Fulton Ferry line is very marked. Between the hours of 5 and 6 in the afternoon the boats, although they do not carry horses or carriages, have every available inch of sitting and standing room packed with passengers. The Ferry Company claim that the only change the reduction in fare has effected is to reduce their receipts.

The Second Brigade, composed of the Fifth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments N. G. S. N. Y., was reviewed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Tompkins-square, by Gen. SHALER. Col. CONKLING commanded, Col. BERGER being sick. The drill over, the brigade marched up Fifth-avenue, giving Mayor HALL a marching salute. The men looked well, and went through the various evolutions creditably.

At the inquest held by Coroner HERRMAN, yesterday, in the case of FREDERICK TRENNAN, the German barber who was run over by a Third-avenue car, and alleged that he was pushed from the car by the conductor, the testimony clearly proved the innocence of the conductor, and showed that TRENNAN fell from the car while intoxicated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Yesterday was the fifty-second anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, and in honor of the event all the English shipping in the harbor was profusely decorated with bunting. The ships of the various steam lines to England were particularly noticeable in this respect. From the dock of the Cunard line, in Jersey City, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Last evening, one of the piles which had been pulled up at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, where they are preparing for the new ferry-house, accidentally became wedged in one of the wheels of the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*, one of the Hunter's Point boats, and delayed her some two hours, so that passengers for the late Long Island trains missed connections.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, last evening arrested FREDERICK J. GOODRICH, aged seventeen, who had on his person three boxes of pearl buttons and one dozen gloves, valued altogether at $40, which had been stolen from the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., in West Broadway. He will be arraigned this morning before Justice DOWLING.

A special dispatch from Chicago saying that resolutions offered by JAMES M. HOYT, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, against the principles involved in the lease of the Baptist Old People's Home of this City, of which so much has been said, were "indefinitely postponed" in a meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

JAMES CHAMBERS, of No. 5 Congress-street, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer HANNIFER, of the City Hall squad, for driving two horses, under the collars of which were large running sores. The collars had adhered to the flesh, and the poor creatures were suffering terribly. CHAMBERS was taken before Justice DOWLING, who committed him.

Pedestrians find much difficulty in perambulating the various streets and avenues in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, owing to the general upheaval of old paving-stones in the streets, and the large deposits of new ones on the sidewalk. Improvement marches with an utter disregard of present expense and convenience.

In the suit of HENRY OGDEN *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD, seeking to reach some $25,000, said to have been illegally paid by N. HILL FOWLER, Ex-Corporation Attorney to FERNANDO WOOD, the examination of FOWLER, set down for yesterday, was adjourned, by request of WOOD's counsel, to Monday next at 3 P. M.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of THOMAS COOGAN, lately of No. 670 Second-avenue, who had died from a fracture of the skull. There is no evidence as yet of any violence having been done the deceased, and it is supposed he fell while intoxicated. The case was adjourned for further testimony.

THOMAS DEACON, of No. 311 East Thirty-seventh-street, when intoxicated last evening, brutally assaulted his wife ELLEN DEACON, striking her on the head with a stove lid, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

MARY CONNER, an inmate of the Magdalen Asylum in Eighty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, yesterday, endeavored to escape from the institution by jumping from a third-story window, and was very severely injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The concluding testimony in the matter of the contested will of CATHARINE FAY, deceased, was taken yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. It was not of public interest. The final arguments in the case will be heard on Wednesday, June 7.

The Directors of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company met, yesterday, at the office, corner of Warren and West streets. By-laws were adopted, and all matters relating to the interests of the road were referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

ALBERT E. TILLY, aged nine years, whose parents reside at No. 134 Bank-street, last evening fell from a wagon in Hudson-street, near Spring, and striking on his head, received injuries from which he died soon afterward. An inquest will be held today, and a burial permit granted by the Coroner.

The case of the sailors charged with attempting to murder the chief officers of the British ship *Manitoba*, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, until Monday, to await a mandate from the President for the examination.

JOHN LONAN, of No. 630 East Thirteenth-street, while working yesterday in a hole in Washington-street, near Fulton, was severely injured by a pair of horses attached to car No. 129, Cortlandt-street.

It is confidently asserted that the policeman who stands in the centre of Broadway, in front of A. T. STEWART's up-town store, during the day, is the object of more admiration than any other man in the City.

The statement in the TIMES, yesterday, that access to the books of the Methodist Book Concern had been repeatedly refused by Dr. LANAHAN was incorrect. It should have been "refused *to* Dr. LANAHAN."

The Inman line will soon discontinue their mail service to Halifax. The last steamer under the existing contract leaves Liverpool for Halifax on the 17th of June, and leaves this port on the 27th of June.

Germans of the Tenth Ward held a meeting at No. 45 Eldridge-street last night, and a temporary organization was effected to form a branch of the German-American National Verein.

A machinist named JOHN JOHNSON, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await an examination on complaint of JOSEPHINE MANNING, being charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill.

The body of an unknown man, dressed in the uniform of the United States Army, was found floating in the East River, at Pier No. 6, yesterday, and was sent to the Morgue.

A deck-hand, last evening, fell overboard from the tug-boat *Cheny*, lying in East River, at the foot of Delancey street, and was drowned. The name of the unfortunate man is not known.

The German National Verein met, last night, at Liederkranz Hall. The discussion of the draft of a constitution was concluded, and it was stated that 150 names had been enrolled.

The New-York Saengerbunds had a singing festival and banquet, last evening, in the Germania Assembly Rooms. HENRY BRAUNHOLD, the President of the Saengerbund, occupied the chair. Several new members participated in the festivities.

One is almost sickened by standing in the Broadway flower-stores, so densely is the atmosphere permeated with the perfume of the flowers with which they are now overstocked. Bouquets and baskets are cheap.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, will read an essay on "Childhood" at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in Chickering Hall.

GEO. DONNELLY, who stabbed ANDREW BOARDMAN on the 16th inst., was arrested last evening, and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

It is understood that Gen. SIGEL will address the German societies of New-York and Brooklyn at the peace festival to be held there on Monday next.

On Monday next the St. George Cricket Club play their first match, Married *vs.* Single, on their Hoboken Grounds. Play will be called at 2 P. M.

The National Prison Association has issued an address, giving an account of its origin, objects and work. It can be obtained at Room No. 46 Bible-house.

Officer T. KEANE, of the Second Precinct, yesterday, arrested a man driving a horse, before a loaded truck, with a dreadful wound on the back under the saddle.

MICHAEL MAY was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, for trial on a charge of assaulting HENRY FRANK in Chatham-street, and robbing him of a silver watch.

The first mad dog of the season appeared, yesterday, on Chambers-street.

Music at Madison-square today.

BROOKLYN.

The fourth annual floral concert, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Plymouth Church, took place in that edifice last night. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The audience was large. The music was furnished by the church choir, assisted by the Brooklyn Gentlemen's Singing Society.

A large farewell meeting was held, last night, in Grace (Episcopal) Church, by the friends of Mrs. SCOTT and Miss BOTTS, missionaries, who are about to start for the West coast of Africa. Addresses were delivered by Bishop LITTLEJOHN, Dr. PETTIT and others. Mrs. SCOTT is a native of Troy, and Miss BOTTS of Brooklyn.

The body of the man picked up at the Atlantic Dock, Tuesday, with a bullet in the brain, was identified, yesterday, as that of AUGUSTUS GERKIN, residing on Hopkins-street, near Throp-avenue. He left his home on the 8th instant, and was not seen again until found dead in the water.

The warm weather brings its evils as well as benefits to the dwellers on Columbia Heights. From the open doors and windows of the store-houses along the water's edge rises up an odor which varies as the direction of the wind changes from coffee to molasses, and so on to pickles.

The body of an infant sewed up in a bag was found floating in the river yesterday morning in front of TOBIN's stores. Several marks upon the body lead to the belief that the child was foully dealt with.

The annual festival of the Anderson Association of Williamsburg was held in Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday afternoon and evening, and was participated in by the *élite* of the City of Churches.

A little son of ELIZA HOWES, of No. 103 Eagle-street, Greenpoint, was burned to death on Tuesday night. He had been playing around the store, when his garments caught fire.

There were 152 deaths in the city during the past week—35 men, 35 women, 51 boys and 31 girls; 8 died of small-pox, 28 of consumption, and only 3 of old age.

LONG ISLAND.

The report that the Collector of Newtown, OLIVER CROOKS, finds organized opposition on the part of the residents of Long Island City while attempting to collect the taxes, is pronounced by Mr. CROOKS incorrect.

Yesterday the first of a number of locomotives ordered by the Central Railroad arrived at the dock of the Flushing Railroad, Hunter's Point; it is named the "Newtown," and weighs thirty tons. The grading of the first section of the road-bed extending from the connection with the Flushing and Northside Road, near the Main-street draw-bridge, is so far progressed that it can be advantageously done with an earth train, and the "Newtown" will be used for this purpose.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JOHN A. KING, a butcher recently doing business in Morrisania, was convicted of bigamy in the Court of Sessions at White Plains yesterday, in having married a daughter of Mr. HAFFEN, of Morrisania, having a former wife still living at the time.

Justice LENT, of Tremont, yesterday committed EDWARD A. BLITZ, alias Latour, and HENRY ANDREWS to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having conspired to rob HUPFELDT's drug-store at Tremont and then set fire to the building.

Mr. PETER FITZGERALD, of Yonkers, severely injured himself on Tuesday evening last, by accidentally discharging a pistol which had been left with him to guard the house during the temporary absence of an acquaintance having charge of the premises.

NEW-JERSEY.

A large mastiff dog became mad in Irvington yesterday, and, in running through the town killed two small dogs and bit several others, which were immediately dispatched. The rabid mastiff was pursued and shot, but not killed. At length he found refuge in a forge, where one of the blacksmiths gave him his quietus with a sledge-hammer.

Two policemen of Newark reported yesterday that their vigilance prevented an explosion of a boiler in HALSEY's tannery, about 1 o'clock in the morning. While passing they say they heard the steam blowing off with an unusual noise, and on entering found not half a gauge of water in the boiler and 100 pounds of steam on, besides the safety-valve being closed down with a heavy iron weight. The engineer says he left "three solid gauges of water in the boiler last night," and that no explosion could have occurred.

Another instalment of 500 Swedish immigrants were conveyed to the Jersey City depot of the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday afternoon, and during the evening they started for Wisconsin in a special train, where they will join the 500 who preceded them last week. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of an extensive colony of these industrious people in that fertile region. As many more will shortly arrive.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. ADOLPH HUTTEMEYER was brought before Justice HORSLEY, of Jersey City, and required to give security in $300 to appear before the Grand Jury to answer a charge of alleged brutality to a little girl named REBECCA SCHEISSER, who was hired out to her for her board and clothing. The girl, who is about eleven years old, charges her mistress with beating her with a poker and otherwise ill-treating her.

JOHN BOGARDUS was arrested last night at Hoboken, charged with having been one of a party of men who robbed the house of WM. HOGAN, on Newark-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. The burglars secured a small amount of money, and had clothes and other articles of considerable value packed up and ready for removal, when they were discovered and escaped.

The German churches in Jersey City have made arrangements to celebrate Pfengster Monday (next Monday) with unusual spirit. The children of the schools of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew's Church will have a picnic at Mount Pleasant Park, and other festivities will be indulged in.

JOHN MILLAR, formerly a salesman in a clothing store in Newark, was convicted of passing counterfeit money, in the United States Court, at Trenton, yesterday, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LUNN, aged about ten years, and a younger brother, of Newark, were fishing yesterday morning, at Branch Brook, when the former lost his balance, fell into the reservoir, and was drowned.

The price of coal has fallen so suddenly in Jersey City that the people are surprised. The Pennsylvania Coal Company are selling for from $5 75 to $6 75 per ton.

Two painters named DENTON and FIELDS were badly bruised by falling from a scaffold while painting a house in New-Brunswick, yesterday.

GEORGE DOMPIERE, of No. 474 Market-street, went into GEORGE IMHOFF's, on Broome-street, Newark, yesterday morning, and stole $90 from the till.

The Newark Board of Health met last night, and reported that the small-pox was subsiding.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—By direction of the President, a Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Philadelphia, on the 29th inst., for examination of such officers as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the Board: Major-Gen. George G. Meade, Col. Delos B. Sacket, Inspector-General; Col. James V. Bomford, of the Eighth Infantry; Surgeons Josiah Simpson and William G. King. The following officers have been ordered to report by letter to Gen. Meade, and hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination: Captains, Andrew M. Brown, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Francis Beach, of the Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenants, Henry B. Mellen, of the Sixth Cavalry; Samuel E. Armstrong, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; and Second Lieutenants, Thomas B. Reed, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Franklin S. Eaton, of the Third Cavalry, and James B. Sinclair, of the Sixteenth Infantry. Lieut.-Col. George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report in person for examination by the Board. Pay-master Leonard C. Brailey has been ordered to the *Washusett*.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 24—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Gen. R. C. Schenck, Miss L. Schenck, Miss J. Schenck, Miss S. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. O. Coles, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ward, 2 children and nurse, Miss E. Armstrong, Miss J. Armstrong, Thomas Armstrong, J. Armstrong, Gen. W. F. Smith and wife, child and servant, Mrs. Rogers, F. James, J. B. Dutcher, R. F. Gregory, C. W. Holst, Thos. H. Callen, J. O. Chadwick, F. W. Tower and 3 children, Miss C. Tower, Miss Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., Mrs. Ethenigue, Miss Ethenigue, Mrs. G. Mansiang, Mrs. P. Narraca, Mrs. Y. Voger, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, T. F. Johnson, Mr. Allhusen, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Myers, A. D. Jessup, Rev. T. Goodman, Miss Jessup and maid, Miss N. Jessup, Master G. Jessup, Miss Olmsteade, Mrs. and Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Marrin, Miss Hall, Miss S. Marrin, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Marrin, Mrs. W. E. Bowen, Miss G. Bowen, Miss A. Bowen, Miss M. Allinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wagman and daughter, Mrs. C. Upacken, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kimball, Mrs. M. Sands, Ben. E. Bafamin, H. Bedlow, A. Barnewell, H. Webster, G. Dally, Mrs. Staddock, Miss Leonard, W. P. Leonard, P. S. Woods, E. Stoddard, Lord Tenterden, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote and five servants, L. Shepland, G. Shepland, Prince de Luvans, wife and servant, J. Bishop, Miss Knight, Miss Babcock, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Garduer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bait and son, W. Noonan, Miss Noonan, C. Hall, Miss M. Beuts, W. Conquest, J. B. Hall, B. Master, S. J. McMaster, J. F. Sall, Mrs. Burnhart and daughter, Mrs. B. P. Kiscam, Mrs. T. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chauncey, Miss L. Chauncey and servants, Miss L. Field, Miss A. Spencer, Mrs. M. Field, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lord, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cutting, L. Kenstein, Mr. Oothut, Mr. and Mrs. R. Winthrop, Miss Hiccs and servant, Gen. M. Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. Gowen and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Oothorp, Miss Oothorp and maid, Mrs. S. G. Booth and 2 children, W. Whiteman, W. Knapp, S. C. Chittender, C. Pereg, W. McDonald and 2 children, J. G. Marshall, J. C. Tavier, W. Whitney, J. H. Anderson, H. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Field, Mrs. E. P. Ethenigue, F. Leonard.

MAY 24—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—Miss Sarah and Miss E. O. Gibbes, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Betts, Col. M. P. Stovell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Munkittrick and two children, H. S. and A. Munkittrick, Jr., Rev. R. S. Kendall, W. T. Best, Mrs. Hawks, Mrs. Tappan, W. T. Hoagland, Master Frank Green, W. A. Hammond, M. Hamlin, Miss Ethel Green, Miss L. Smith, ers, J. Pott and son, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Yrrington, Miss Addie Sayres, Miss Josephine Simpson, Mrs. R. C. Terrill, Miss S. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blatchford, Miss Blatchford, Miss Hone and servant, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Irving Van Wart, Jr., servant and child.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT OF THE SEASON—KNOX'S.—If you doubt the assertion, visit his popular sales-room, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and examine it. Its matchless beauty and unrivaled excellence cannot fail to impress you with the idea that KNOX's is the place to purchase your hats.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	May 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Parthia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, ETC.			
Morro Castle	May 25	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	May 25	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Merida	May 27	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on pier in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.....For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 10:20 A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.....For Cuba, West Indies and Mexico, via Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4:35 | Sun sets..... 7:20 | Moon sets.. 12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11:17 | Gov. Island. 12:06 | Hell Gate.. 1:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; San Jacinto, Atkins, Rio Janeiro, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ship Ocean, (Nor.,) Janseer, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Harmonie, (Rus.,) Williams, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Geo. Esson, (Br.,) McLean, Picton, G. H. Brewer.

Brigs Samson, Yates, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Victoria, (Br.,) Trafton, Cienfuegos, Snow & Burgess; J. R. E., (Br.,) Lent, Bear River, N. S., Honey & Parker; Jessy, (Br.,) Kidd, St. Johns, N. F., G. H. Brewer; Star of Wales, (Br.,) Jones, Exeter, Eng., G. F. Bulley & Co.; Salinas, (Br.,) Lind, Para, L. F. Amsinck & Co.; John Wesley, Ford, St. Thomas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Mayaguez, P. R., H. W. Loud & Co.; Speculator, (Br.,) Jenkins, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova; Mary D. Leach, Newcomb, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) McLean, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Reynard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Saladin, (Br.,) Charlton, Windsor, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Sloop Report, Hunt, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown 10th, via Boston 23d, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steamer Meta, Ashcroft, Fernandina, via Charleston 5 ds., with 3 passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Michael Angelo, (of London,) Luckie, Calcutta Feb. 15, with mdse. to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 6; crossed the equator in lon. 36 W. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Nettie Merryman, (of Boston,) Rollins, Antwerp March 29 and Flushing April 1, with mdse. to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Gessner, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 256 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. May 1, lat. 42, lon 49, saw three large icebergs; 15th, lat. 40, lon. 62 46, spoke ship Wm. Smith, (Br.,) steering E.

Bark Boomerang, (of Picton, N.S.,) Crichton, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Camille, (of Nassau,) Strout, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Francke & Fischer—vessel to master.

Brig Priscilla, (of Aberystwith,) Jones, Santos 60 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Potomac, Carver, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co. Is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Mattie Taber, Allrich, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Georgetown, for Newtown, Long Island.

Schr. Henry Ray, Rackett, Alexandria, for Newburg.

Schr. Almoma, Fitch, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. H. B. Crosby, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. B. F. Brits, Hulligan, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. Henrietta, Mince, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Fales, Rockland, for Richmond.

Schr. Benny Ives, Curtis, Ellsworth, with lumber to master.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Maria Roxanna, Palmer, Portland, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Dix, Calais 8 ds. with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Tirrell, Atwood, Lanesville, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Coroo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C., for Pawtucket.

Schr. E. H. Furber, Cobb, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Alexandria, for Alexandria.

Schr. Minquas, Hart, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Onward, Hale, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Phinney, Millstone Point.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. E. Kelsey, Stillman, Egg Harber.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. Baltimore, Taylor, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Pawtucket.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Bonita, Nevina, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba and Nevada, for Liverpool; Assyria, for Glasgow; schr. Jacinto, for Rio Janeiro; Georgia, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Below, ship Whittier, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 24.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Chemo, from Turk's Island; U. S. steamer Mayflower, for Washington. Passed out, bark Joinbird, for Ipswich; brigs Red Wing, for Rio; Maggie, for Berbice; H. G. Berry, for Cardenas; Mystic, for Penarth Roads; schrs. Willie and Peerless, for the West Indies; bark Ju for Bremen.

LEWES, Del., May 24.—Passed in, ship Savannah, from Liverpool; ship Tyra, from Boston; bark Mar, from London, and bark C. S. Rogers, from Matanzas.

Spoken on the 20th, off Cape May, bark Tumocker, from New-York, for Sagua, and on the 23d, off Henlopen, bark Chatanooga, for New-York, from Manila.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—Arr. steam-ships Gulf Stream, from New-York; Magnolia, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; America, from Baltimore; schr. Wave, from New-Smyrna, Fla., dismasted.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 24.—The Anchor line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York May 13, touched at Moville today, and proceeded for Glasgow. The National line steamer France, Capt. Grace, from New-York May 13, touched at Queenstown today en route to Liverpool. The steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichman, from New-York May 13, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen. The steam-ship Berlin, from Baltimore May 11, touched at Southampton today, and proceeded for Bremen. The Allan steam-ships Caspian and St. David have arrived at Liverpool.

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Traveling and Shopping Bags
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The Road upon which these Bonds are issued will form, when constructed, one of the most important links in the railway system of the North-west. It commences at Tomah and extends across the State of Wisconsin to St. Paul. It is 154 miles in length, of which 120 are built; will have, when completed, direct connection with the Northern Pacific, and is an air line, with a saving of 100 miles over existing routes.

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The Bonds are a first and only Mortgage upon the Road Land Grant and entire property of the Company. They are convertible into stock at par, receivable at cash for lands, and are payable in gold at the end of 15 years.

PRICE 90, and interest in currency, at which figure they net to the purchaser 9 per cent. per annum. Pamphlets, Maps, &c., with further information can be obtained at the office of

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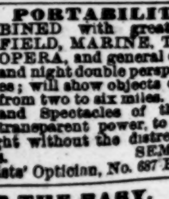

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FOR THE BABY.
CENTRAL PARK PHAETONS, with patent adjustable parasol top, price $15. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, removing to No. 512 Broadway, one block above old store, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE and Cradle combined, with Patent Adjustable Parasol. Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. L. P. TIBBALS.

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